

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE



ORGANIZATION · EDUCATION · CO-OPERATION



WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

FEBRUARY 10, 1915



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The Dominion Bank

Proceedings of THE FORTY-FOURTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS

THE FORTY-FOURTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE DOMINION BANK was held at the Banking House of the Institution, Toronto, on Wednesday, 27th January, 1915.

Among those present were noticed:

C. W. Smith, William Davies, A. R. MacDonald (Epsom), Sir Edmund B. Osler, A. W. Austin, Robert Ross (Lindsay), E. H. Osler (Cobourg), C. A. Bogert, A. Pepler, C. H. Edwards, H. R. Playtner, Allan McPherson (Longford Mills), E. A. Begg, A. E. Gibson, W. R. Brock, W. D. Matthews, C. C. Van Norman, H. R. Van Norman, Walter J. Barr, R. J. Christie, James Carruthers, Hon. Thos. Crawford, Richard Brown, Charles Walker, H. W. Hutchinson, E. W. Hamber, J. G. Ramsey, Alan R. Ramsey, Cawthra Mulock, C. E. Lee, D'Arcy Martin, K.C., Charles B. Powell, L. H. Baldwin, Edward Galley, James E. Baillie, John F. Kavanagh, Andrew Semple, James Matthews, William McLeish, J. C. Eaton, William S. Kerman, Peter Macdonald, N. Hockin, Frank H. Macdonald, Rev. T. W. Paterson, J. E. Finkle, H. B. Hodgins, Harry L. Stark, Albert Nordheimer, J. K. Niven, William Ross, W. J. Fleury, A. C. Paull, Capt. Dudley F. Jessop, W. C. Harvey, Graham Campbell, Edward Burns, William Mulock, Jr., W. L. Matthews, Hon. J. J. Foy, K.C., M.L.A., George N. Reynolds, F. C. Taylor (Lindsay), H. T. Eager, Frank Arnoldi, K.C., Hon. Duncan J. McIntyre, Alex. C. Morris, F. L. Patton, F. S. Wilson (Picton), H. Crewe, A. Monro Grier, K.C., F. E. Dingle, Thomas Long, Edwin Roach, Dr. Charles O'Reilly, F. L. Fowke (Oshawa), Aemilius Baldwin, Dr. R. M. Bateman, V. H. E. Hutcheson, James Scott, F. J. Harris (Hamilton), J. B. Bell, R. S. McLaughlin (Oshawa), A. E. Ferrie, W. Gibson Cassels, Joseph Walmsley, M. S. Bogert (Montreal), Stephen Noxon, D. Henderson, K.C., Leighton McCarthy, K.C., G. H. Muntz, George McDonald, John M. Baldwin, Thomas Armstrong, M.D., A. J. Harrington, L. A. Hamilton, A. H. Campbell, H. S. Osler, K.C., J. Harry Paterson, E. C. Burton (Port Perry), J. Gordon Jones, H. Gordon Mackenzie, W. Wallace Jones, F. C. Snider, W. Cecil Lee, N. W. Tovell, H. E. Smallpiece, N. F. Davidson, K.C., John Firstbrook, J. J. Cook, John J. Dixon, R. M. Gray, W. H. Knowles, H. S. Harwood, F. D. Brown, Thomas H. Wood, A. R. Boswell, K.C., Samuel Jeffrey (Port Perry), William Crocker, E. C. Jones, F. H. Gooch, J. O. Buchanan, Jno. Leckie, W. C. Crowther, Sir Henry M. Pellatt, C.V.O., W. H. Edwards.

It was moved by Mr. W. R. Brock, seconded by Mr. A. W. Austin, that Sir Edmund B. Osler, M.P., do take the chair, and that Mr. C. A. Bogert do act as secretary.

Messrs. A. R. Boswell, K.C., and W. Gibson Cassels were appointed scrutineers. The Secretary read the Report of the Directors to the Shareholders and submitted the Annual Statement of the affairs of the Bank, which is as follows:

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS:

The Directors beg to present the following statement of the result of the business of the Bank for the year ended 31st December, 1914:

Balance of Profit and Loss Account, 31st December, 1913	\$ 647,688.32
Net profits for the year, after deducting all charges and making full provision for bad and doubtful debts	925,364.94
Premium received on new Capital Stock	188,655.20

Making a total of

Which has been disposed of as follows:	
Dividends (quarterly) at Twelve per cent.	\$715,244.67
Bonus, Two per cent.	119,992.00

Total distribution to Shareholders of Fourteen per cent. for the year	\$835,236.67
Contribution to Officers' Pension Fund	25,000.00
Contribution to Canadian Patriotic Fund	25,000.00
Contribution to Canadian Red Cross Society	2,500.00
Contribution to Belgian Relief Fund	1,000.00

Transferred to Reserve Fund—Premium on New Stock	188,655.20
	\$1,077,391.87

Written off Bank Premises	\$100,000.00
Reserved for possible depreciation in value of Assets	300,000.00
	\$ 400,000.00

Balance of Profit and Loss carried forward	\$ 284,316.59
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RESERVE FUND

Balance at credit of account, 31st December, 1913	\$6,811,344.80
Transferred from Profit and Loss Account	188,655.20

\$7,000,000.00

E. B. OSLER, President.
C. A. BOGERT, General Manager.

In the last Annual Report your Directors made reference to the general financial and commercial depression then existing, which condition was much intensified through the outbreak of the war in Europe in July last, necessitating the exercise of unusual care in administering the affairs of the Bank. It has been our endeavor to fully provide for the requirements of deserving borrowers, particularly those engaged in producing and marketing the foodstuffs of the country, at the same time maintaining strong cash reserves and liquidity of assets. This policy has been satisfactorily carried out.

The earnings were somewhat smaller than in 1913, but justified the declaration of the usual dividends and bonus after ample provision had been made for all accounts of a doubtful character and for possible depreciation in the value of assets.

The Directors feel that you will approve of certain unusual disbursements that were made from the profits of the year, namely, contributions to the Canadian Patriotic Fund, the Canadian Red Cross Society, and the Belgian Relief Fund, reported in detail in the Statement.

It will be observed that the issue of new Capital Stock of the 15th of February, 1913, is now fully paid up, the Capital Account standing on 31st December, 1914, at \$6,000,000, and the Reserve Fund at \$7,000,000.

A notable event in the history of the Bank has taken place since the Shareholders last met, in the completion of the new Head Office Building, which was occupied in November last. The results obtained may be considered highly satisfactory. Allowance has been made for the natural growth of the Bank's business, and every facility has been provided for the convenience of its customers; furthermore, considerable revenue will be derived from the space rented by the various tenants of the building.

During the year Branches were opened at Fort Frances, Ont., and in Toronto at Yonge and Hayden streets, and at the corner of McCaul and St. Patrick streets.

The following Western Branches were closed, as the business secured and the prospects did not justify their further maintenance: Hanley, Sask.; Claes-

holm, Alta.; Granville Street Branch, Vancouver; South Hill Branch, Moose Jaw; Hillhurst Branch, Calgary; Riverside Branch, Calgary; Fernwood Branch, Victoria.

In accordance with Section 56 of the Bank Act, and following their appointment at the last Annual General Meeting, a complete audit of the affairs of the Bank was made by your Auditors, Messrs. G. T. Clarkson and R. J. Dilworth, whose certificate is attached to the Statement now submitted.

In addition the usual inspections of all the Branches of the Bank have been made during the twelve months under review, and the Head Office Cash, Investments, and Balance Sheet of the 31st December were verified by a committee of your Directors.

E. B. OSLER, President.

Toronto, 27th January, 1915.

It was moved by Sir Edmund B. Osler, M.P., seconded by Mr. W. D. Matthews, and resolved that the Report be adopted.

The retiring Auditors, Messrs. Geoffrey T. Clarkson and Robert J. Dilworth, were re-appointed Auditors for the current year.

The thanks of the Shareholders were tendered to the President, Vice-President and Directors for their services during the year and to the General Manager and the other Officers of the Bank for their efficient performance of their respective duties.

The following gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year: Messrs. A. W. Austin, W. R. Brock, James Carruthers, R. J. Christie, J. C. Eaton, J. J. Foy, K.C., M.L.A., W. D. Matthews, A. M. Nanton, E. W. Hamber, H. W. Hutchinson and Sir Edmund B. Osler, M.P.

At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, Sir Edmund B. Osler, M.P., was elected President, and Mr. W. D. Matthews, Vice-President, for the ensuing term.

GENERAL STATEMENT

31st December, 1914

LIABILITIES	
Capital Stock paid in	\$ 6,000,000.00
Reserve Fund	7,000,000.00
Balance of Profits carried forward	284,316.59
Dividend No. 129, payable 2nd January, 1915	179,979.10
Bonus, Two per cent., payable 2nd January, 1915	119,992.00
Former Dividends unclaimed	725.75
	<u>7,585,013.44</u>
Total Liabilities to the Shareholders	\$13,585,013.44
Notes in Circulation	\$ 4,143,040.00
Balance due to Dominion Government	1,552,861.95
Deposits not bearing interest	\$ 8,597,303.89
Deposits bearing interest, including interest accrued to date	49,169,692.86
	<u>57,766,996.75</u>
Balances due to other Banks in Canada	314,320.67
Balances due to Banks and Banking Correspondents in the United Kingdom and foreign countries	2,088,126.19
Bills Payable	9,600.00
Acceptances under Letters of Credit	465,673.80
Liabilities not included in the foregoing	531,576.85
	<u>66,872,096.21</u>
Total Liabilities to the Public	<u>\$80,457,109.65</u>

ASSETS	
Gold and Silver Coin	\$ 1,604,941.79
Dominion Government Notes	9,598,675.50
Notes of other Banks	558,713.37
Cheques on other Banks	1,937,110.23
Balances due by Banks and Banking Correspondents elsewhere than in Canada	1,644,034.25
	<u>\$15,343,475.14</u>
Dominion and Provincial Government Securities, not exceeding market value	409,287.29
Canadian Municipal Securities, and British, Foreign, and Colonial Public Securities, other than Canadian, not exceeding market value	554,088.32
Railway and other Bonds, Debentures and Stocks, not exceeding market value	4,836,937.10
Call and Short (not exceeding thirty days) Loans in Canada on Bonds, Debentures and Stocks	6,135,683.13
Call and Short (not exceeding thirty days) Loans, elsewhere than in Canada	32,640.00
	<u>\$27,312,110.98</u>
Other Current Loans and Discounts in Canada (less rebate of interest)	47,196,777.26
Other Current Loans and Discounts elsewhere than in Canada (less rebate of interest)	12,248.16
Liabilities of Customers under Letters of Credit, as per contra	465,673.80
Real Estate other than Bank Premises	20,343.23
Overdue debts (estimated loss provided for)	114,606.10
Bank Premises at not more than cost, less amounts written off	5,051,778.65
Deposit with the Minister of Finance for the purposes of the Circulation Fund	263,900.00
Mortgages on Real Estate sold	18,872.11
Other Assets not included in the foregoing	799.36
	<u>53,144,998.67</u>
	<u>\$80,457,109.65</u>

E. B. OSLER, President.

C. A. BOGERT, General Manager.

AUDITORS' REPORT TO SHAREHOLDERS

We have compared the above Balance Sheet with the books and accounts at the Chief Office of The Dominion Bank, and with the certified returns received from its Branches, and after checking the cash and verifying the securities at the Chief Office and two of the principal Branches on December 31st, 1914, we certify that, in our opinion, such Balance Sheet exhibits a true and correct view of the state of the Bank's affairs, according to the best of our information, the explanations given to us and as shown by the books of the Bank.

In addition to the examinations mentioned the cash and securities at the Chief Office and two of the principal Branches were checked and verified by us during the year and found to be in accord with the books of the Bank.

All information and explanations required have been given to us and all transactions of the Bank which have come under our notice have, in our opinion, been within the powers of the bank.

G. T. CLARKSON,
R. J. DILWORTH,
Of Clarkson, Gordon & Dilworth, C.A.
—Advertisement.

Toronto, January 19th, 1915.

ADVERTISING is the foundation of all successful enterprises. If your advertisement appeared in these pages it would be read by over 34,000 prospective buyers. Patronize our advertisers—advertise yourself—and we will all be successful.

A Special Word to Subscribers

When you receive a pink notice attached to this page it shows that your subscription is about to expire. Please renew at once, using the blank coupon and the addressed envelope which will also be enclosed. We always give several weeks' notice so that subscribers will have plenty of time to forward their renewals and not miss any copies of The Guide. Please do not delay in forwarding your renewal when you receive PINK notice, as we cannot supply back copies that may be missed. By acting promptly you will not only get every copy, but also assist us in giving you our very best service. When requesting a change of address, please give us three weeks' notice. Send \$1.00 for one year, or we shall be glad to have you take advantage of our special offer of \$2.00 for three years. Always use postal or express money orders when remitting. If the date of the address label on your Guide is not changed within a month after you send your renewal, please notify us at once.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

"Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None"
A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers

Published under the auspices and employed as the Official Organ of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, and the United Farmers of Alberta.



The Guide is the only paper in Canada that is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers—entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic or special interest money is invested in it.

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN, Editor and Manager
Associate Editors: John W. Ward and Ernest J. Trott
Home Editor: Francis Marion Beynon

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Commercial—16 cents per agate line.
Livestock—14 cents per agate line.

Classified—4 cents per word per issue.

No discount for time or space on any class of advertising. All changes of copy and new matter must reach us seven days in advance of date of publication to ensure insertion. Reading matter advertisements are marked "Advertisement." No advertisement for patent medicines, liquor, mining stock, or extravagantly worded real estate will be accepted. We believe, thru careful enquiry, that every advertisement in The Guide is signed by trustworthy persons. We will take it as a favor if any of our readers will advise us promptly should they have reason to doubt the reliability of any person or firm who advertises in The Guide.

The Cost of Neglect

By The Editor

We are just in receipt of the following letter from the Secretary of the Oak Lake Grain Growers' Association, which explains itself:

Oak Lake, Man.

"At a meeting of the local branch of the Grain Growers' Association held here today, a resolution was passed that all subscribers to The Guide pay their subscription to the local secretary, and that he remit the whole dollar into The Guide office. As it was claimed at the convention that only half went to the office, when paid thru agents, it was considered that if every Association did this that there would be no need of raising The Guide price to one and a half dollars, and that a copy of this resolution be sent to The Guide for publication. The annual meeting was considered the best time to pay the subscription, and gave the secretary as little trouble as possible."

GEO. GORDON, Sec.-Treas.

We are very much in sympathy with the spirit of this resolution passed by the Oak Lake Association. If every one of our subscribers would live up to the spirit of that resolution, it would save us more than \$12,000 per year. If every subscriber who wants The Guide would renew promptly as soon as his subscription expires, and every one who does not want The Guide would also notify us promptly, it would save us a very large amount of money every year. A few concrete facts will explain this more fully.

LOSING 3,000 SUBSCRIBERS

Three weeks ago we sent out letters to 9,000 subscribers who are nearly one year in arrears. We had already in the past year sent each one of these subscribers four notices asking them to renew their subscriptions. This is a total of 45,000 letters mailed out to these 9,000 subscribers. It cost us on an average three cents each to prepare and mail these letters, or a total cost of \$1,350. All those out of these 9,000 who do not send their renewals before April 1 will be cut off the mailing list. Last year we cut off 3,000 from our mailing list because we did not receive their renewals, and we expect that we will cut off practically as many this year. We will thus have sent 3,000 subscribers fifty-two copies of the paper for which we have received no payment whatever. It cost us \$2.85 for each subscriber to send out these papers, and we have sent each one of them five renewal notices costing 15 cents. The total expense of each subscription being \$3.00. Therefore, by cutting off 3,000 names by April 1, we will lose \$9,000. This is one of the places we would save a great deal of money if each subscriber renewed promptly, as soon as he receives our first notice, or notified us that he did not want The Guide any longer.

WE SEND 80,000 RENEWAL NOTICES

Out of our 34,000 subscribers a considerable number renew their subscriptions just as soon as we send the first notice, but a large number do not renew until they have received three or four notices, and on the whole we send out each year at least 80,000 notices to our subscribers asking for their renewals. These notices alone, if sent by letter, cost us \$2,400. We are now sending to each subscriber, four weeks before his subscription expires, a pink notice inside of his paper and pasted in, so that he will see it just as soon as he opens the first page of his Guide. If each subscriber, upon receiving this pink notice in his paper, would mail his renewal at once, in the addressed envelope that is also enclosed, he would save us all this expense which we have mentioned.

THE EVIL OF FORGETTING

But as we have pointed out, the majority of subscribers neglect this first notice, many of them neglect the second, a smaller number the third, and some even neglect the final notice and have their subscription cut off. We know that this neglect is a matter of oversight and not intentional. When our notice goes out, our subscriber says: "Oh, it is only a dollar, I will send it in some day the first time I think of it." Of course the subscriber never thinks of it again until we send the second notice and then he says to himself: "I must send in that dollar to The Guide at once." But he does not do it immediately, and consequently forgets it until the third notice arrives. Every time a subscriber forgets, it costs us three cents. In a year 80,000 "forgets" costs us \$2,400 in notices alone. This is one of the reasons why we have to have local agents working for us everywhere we can get one, and we cannot expect an agent to take his time from his work for nothing. The commission we pay these local agents does not amount very much to them, but they help us a great deal, as they send us a large number of new subscriptions every year to take the place of those whose names we must cut off the mailing list because they have neglected to renew their subscriptions.

DO IT NOW

Every subscriber can tell in a moment whether his subscription is in arrears, simply by looking at the address label, which is pasted on the outside front cover of every copy of his paper. This little yellow label reads thus:—Smith, Wm. B. 5 5 14. This means that his subscription expired on the fifth day of October, 1914, and that he is now four months in arrears. We have already sent him two notices costing us 6 cents, and yet he has forgotten each time to renew his subscription. If every one of our subscribers will look at their labels today and mail in their renewal if they are in arrears, they will be helping us more than in any other way we can think of at the present time.

IS THE GUIDE WORTH HELPING?

These facts show some of the problems we have to face every year in our office. We are publishing these facts in order that our readers may understand the situation and help us. There are now about 2,000 local Associations in the three Prairie Provinces. We wonder how many of them will be willing to lend a hand to The Guide during the next six weeks. If we could enlist the hearty support of each one of these local Associations, it would save us a great many thousands of dollars and would enable us to make The Guide a very much better paper than it is today. When we lose all this large sum of money in collecting our renewals, we have just that much less to spend in improving the paper. How many of the local Associations will discuss this matter at one of their meetings between now and April 1? How many of them will make an effort to get every subscriber to send us the whole dollar (or \$2.00 for three years) and send it at once? How many of these local Associations will make a canvass of their district and get as many new subscriptions as possible at \$1.00 per year?

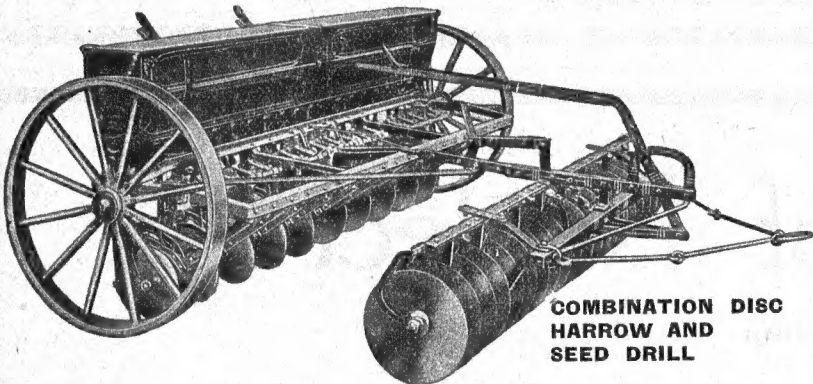
Next week we will publish a statement showing some of the other problems we have to face and why it is necessary to increase the subscription price to \$1.50, and also what can be done in return for the benefit of our subscribers. If our individual subscribers know the actual situation, they will give us their support. Any suggestions as to improving our system will be gladly received.

Prepare for Seeding

Let us equip you for doing more thorough work this year than you ever have done. You have the soil, and you should have the seed. Prepare the land right with our Discs; clean the seed with our Fanning Mill; treat the seed with our Automatic Pickler, and put it in with a G.G.G. Imperial Disc Drill.

THE G.G.G. IMPERIAL DISC DRILL

Automatic Horse Lift and Foot Board



COMBINATION DISC
HARROW AND
SEED DRILL

This Drill has features not found on other drills. That is why it has replaced other drills in different States of the American Union. That is why it will replace other drills in Western Canada as soon as it is known. It suits the small farmer or the man who farms sections. Discs and shoes are interchangeable. The bearings are warranted for five years whether you oil them or not. If you want to test them and care to put up with the noise, save your oil and prove the wearability of this grain drill.

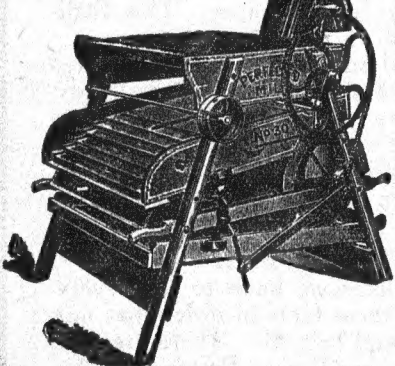
Drill Prices

No. 18. Shoe Drill, wt. 1,116 lbs. Price....	\$81.25	No. 20. Single Disc, wt. 1,416. Price	\$105.55
No. 20. Shoe Drill, wt. 1,286 lbs. Price....	\$96.65	No. 22. Single Disc, wt. 1,508. Price	\$110.50
No. 22. Shoe Drill, wt. 1,365 lbs. Price....	\$98.65	No. 18. Double Disc, wt. 1,244. Price....	\$95.50
Above equipped with 3 or 4 horse eveners.		No. 20. Double Disc, wt. 1,446. Price	\$111.65
No. 18. Single Disc, wt. 1,220 lbs. Price....	\$90.50	No. 22. Double Disc, wt. 1,541. Price	\$119.95
		Above equipped with 4 horse hitch, 2 poles and drag chains.	

Disc Harrow Prices

Our Single Engine Disc Harrow can be used in conjunction with the Imperial Drill to advantage.	\$58.00
16-18. Weight 600 lbs. Price.....	\$75.00
20-18. Weight 1,100 lbs. Price	
Hitch for above extra; would be offset by price of drill poles and eveners. If both wanted add \$4.00.	

FANNING MILL



DON'T SOW WEED SEEDS OR LIGHT GRAIN

This Fanning Mill is guaranteed to grade and clean your grain as well as the best. Made from basswood and hardwood, all joints bolted.

Prices

No. 24. Mill. Price	\$20.00
No. 30. Mill. Price	\$22.50
No. 60. Mill. Price	\$75.00
Bagger, for Nos. 24-30 Mill. Price	\$5.75
Bagger, for No. 60 Mill. Price	\$16.00

GUARD AGAINST SMUT

THE G.G.G. GRAIN PICKLER

The experienced farmer has learned that it pays always to treat seed grain with some standard solution for killing smut spores. Our Automatic Self-Adjustable Pickler will thoroughly treat about 125 bushels per hour, and you have no crank to turn. All you have to do is to open the feeds and keep on filling the machine with grain and blue stone or formalin solution. The machine does all the work. Weight 100 pounds. Price.....

\$10.00

ALL PRICES F.O.B. WINNIPEG.

HAVE YOU SEEN OUR BIG 1915 CATALOG YET? IF NOT, WRITE FOR IT TODAY. ALMOST EVERYTHING YOU NEED AT RIGHT PRICES

The **Grain Growers' Grain Co. Limited**
WINNIPEG FORT WILLIAM CALGARY NEW WESTMINSTER

Our Ottawa Letter

Parliament Opened on Thursday—\$100,000,000 to Be Borrowed for War Purposes—Seed Grain Distribution Causing Trouble.

Ottawa, Feb. 5.—The business of parliament this week was confined to a very brief preliminary canter yesterday, the opening day. The debate on the address, as is usually the case, was put over until Monday. Within the Senate and the House of Commons chambers the usual scenes were enacted and the routine procedures of the opening day gone thru with. In the Commons, Hon. T. Chase Casgrain and Hon. P. E. Blondin were introduced, as was also J. Stewart Scott, a fragile young man, who succeeds the Hon. Geo. Clare as Conservative member for South Waterloo. The other four members of the House elected by acclamation at the recent bye-elections owing to the political truce could not be introduced. In their cases the writs had not been returned and they had not been able to sign the roll, a necessary preliminary to introduction in the House. The weather was clear, cold and crisp, inviting a large attendance on Parliament Hill of those who are content to see the military show on the outside. Within the building there was an unusually numerous display of full dress uniforms, from that of the uniform of a field marshal of the British army, worn by His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, down to those worn by the numerous body of Dominion policemen who guarded every door and corridor.

Watching for Bomb Throwers

The bridge-blowing episode down in Maine has evidently alarmed the authorities, and extra precautions were taken to guard against any possible outrage on the part of German sympathizers. Those who stood behind the rail in the Senate chamber when the speech from the throne was being read included the head of one of the best known private detective agencies in the country, while other secret service men were in evidence. Seeing these men and knowing the reasons for their presence, one could not help thinking what a tremendous commotion and destruction one well directed bomb thru the glass roof of the Senate chamber would have caused. These precautionary measures are likely to be continued thruout the session, and it is going to be more difficult for visitors to the capital to get access to the galleries. They will have to secure tickets from the Speaker for all galleries unless escorted by a member or accompanied by some one well known to the officials in charge.

The Cost of War

The one important item of which the session has so far been productive was found in the notices of motion distributed shortly after the House rose yesterday. It was the intimation that the sum which the government proposes to vote for war purposes for the fiscal year commencing April 1 will not exceed one hundred millions. Should the developments between now and the close of the session make it necessary, this amount will of course be increased. The money is to be devoted to the following objects:

- The defence and security of Canada.
- The conduct of naval or military operations in or beyond Canada.
- Promoting the continuance of trade, industry and business communications whether by means of insurance or indemnity against war risks or otherwise.
- The carrying out of any measures deemed necessary or advisable in consequence of the existence of a state of war.

The resolution further provides that the government shall be given authority to raise, by loan or otherwise, the money required, and charge up the same to the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the Dominion. When it is recalled that fifty millions were voted at the August war session, the foregoing means that within the next few months in-

terest on loans aggregating \$150,000,000 will have to be provided out of the revenue of the country. Should the war continue, the amount upon which interest will have to be paid will reach \$250,000,000. Figured at four per cent. this means an annual charge of \$12,000,000. The sum will in all probability not include a costly pension scheme which will have to be introduced in order to properly protect the families of those who lay down their lives for the Empire on the battlefields of Europe. Truly war is a costly as well as a gruesome game, and it is to be hoped that when the present conflict is over the world will have had enough of such folly.

Budget Postponed

Nothing can be added this week to the general predictions made in my last letter as to the probable scope of the war taxes which will be imposed in order to meet the requirements of the country and these big interest charges. The matter is still a secret, and will remain one until the budget speech has been delivered. There is an interesting story around, and one which is vouched for in certain well informed quarters, that the tariff proposals as laid before the government by Hon. W. T. White, minister of finance, did not meet with the approval of all of his colleagues. Strong objections, it is stated, were taken by Sir Geo. Foster and others to certain of Mr. White's revenue producing plans, with the result that the budget proposals at the time of writing are undergoing revision. Sir George Foster, it is said, is having considerable to do with the revision and a number of changes are being made. Announcement was made that the budget would be delivered on Tuesday next and subsequently it was given out that the event would be deferred for a few days, which lends an air of strong probability to the story of dissatisfaction within the cabinet over the original plans of the Minister of Finance.

The Seed Grain Muddle

From the viewpoint of the western farmer the most important matter now engaging the attention of the government is that of the distribution of seed grain. A couple of months ago something over one million dollars was set aside for the purchase of seed and other necessities, including groceries, for farmers who had lost their crops in certain defined areas in Southern Alberta and Saskatchewan. Apparently the sum set aside will not be nearly sufficient to fill the requests for aid received both from within and without these areas. The proposal has been made to restrict the aid to new settlers who have not yet secured their patents. Presumably the settlers who have been on their land long enough to get their patents are in a better financial position than the newer arrivals in the country. In addition difficulties arose in regard to the matter of security, because land after the issuance of patents passes to the control of the provinces. Negotiations in regard to this phase of the difficulty are now in progress between the Dominion and provincial authorities, as it is felt that an arbitrary line cannot be drawn to the disadvantage of patent holders. Another source of trouble to the government will be the demands of members from Manitoba for similar treatment for farmers from that province who are in need of assistance owing to repeated crop failures. One member from Manitoba stated today that it would be a serious thing for the government if the oldest of the prairie provinces is discriminated against. Members from all the provinces unite in pointing out that it will be quite impossible for the West to increase its total production next year, as urged by the Minister of Agriculture, unless the government sees to it that seed is available for every acre of land which the farmers can make ready for crop.

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, February 10th, 1915

TARIFF CHANGES FORECASTED

The utmost secrecy is maintained, and rightly so, in regard to what action the Dominion Government will take to raise the revenues necessary to meet the ordinary expenditures and the cost of war. There are a privileged few, however, on the inside, who always know what the Government is going to do. It is persistently rumored that the Government will increase the duty upon a large number of articles and will place upon the dutiable list a number of articles that are now on the free list. It is stated that the tariff will be increased on a number of luxuries, that tea and hides will be placed on the dutiable list as well as anthracite coal. It is also rumored that the duty on agricultural implements will be increased, and that fence wire, now coming in free, will be placed on the dutiable list. If these rumors are correct it will mean that the price of all these articles will be increased because the Canadian manufacturer will add the entire amount of the duty to the price of his product and put it into his own pocket, as he has always done in the past. There is absolutely no need to increase the duty on imported articles which are classed as necessities, while there are a number of luxuries which could stand a higher tax. The Finance Minister could secure all the revenue required by imposing a tax upon unimproved land values throughout Canada, supplemented by a graduated tax upon incomes similar to the British system. If the Government and the manufacturers take advantage of the war to increase protective duties it will prove a boomerang to both of them. Such an action on the part of the manufacturers would be a distinct betrayal after their expressions at the conference held in Winnipeg in November last, and would result in developing a very strong feeling against the purchase of Canadian made protected goods, because it is well known that the Government will not increase the protective duties upon imports unless upon the demand, or at least with the approval, of the manufacturers.

IGNORANCE OF TORONTO NEWS

In The Toronto News of January 30 appears the following editorial article:

TRADE AND PATRIOTISM

A Convention of the United Farmers of Alberta has declared for "free trade with the United Kingdom" on patriotic, Imperial grounds, and has added "with all countries," on supposedly economic grounds. The chief speaker in favor of the resolution was not a farmer, but Mr. G. F. Chipman, an English Cobdenite, who at present edits The Grain Growers' Guide, and is naturally bent on inoculating the West with the cold-blooded doctrines of the Manchester theorists.

The Editor of The Guide does not consider these columns the proper place to discuss his personal affairs, but such a statement as the above conveys a false impression. The Editor of The Guide would consider it a matter of pride to be an "English Cobdenite." The plain fact is, however, that he was born on a farm in Nova Scotia, and spent the first eighteen years of his life on that same farm, where his father was born and still lives, and where his grandfather was born, and where his great-grandfather settled in the wilderness in 1803 to carve out a home for himself and his family. Another two years were spent by the Editor of The Guide in the home-

stead region of the Prairie Provinces. Thus it will be seen that the statement of The Toronto News was typical of the ignorance displayed by that journal on a large number of subjects. The Editor of The Toronto News, Sir John Willison, has been "honored" by an English title, and it might be assumed that he would be an exponent of the principles of British liberty and justice, but the journal which he edits, is, on the contrary, one of the chief exponents of the protective system and the bribery and corruption which always accompany it.

The News was established, and is still supported, for the purpose of preaching this kind of doctrine, but the Editor of The News does not debate the question in the open. It is only a few years ago that this same Sir John Willison was the Editor of The Toronto Globe, where he at times preached a different doctrine. When Sir Wilfrid Laurier toured the West in 1910 and the Grain Growers demanded that he reduce the tariff, this same Sir John Willison, writing in The News, lauded the Grain Growers highly and credited them with sincerity. When they put up the same demand to Sir Robert Borden on his western tour The News suddenly found that the Grain Growers were a bunch of agitators. When the Reciprocity Agreement was announced in the House of Commons, in January, 1911, the Editor of The News wrote an article in his paper in favor of the Reciprocity Agreement. Pretty soon, however, he received a tip to change his mind and proceeded vigorously to denounce the Reciprocity Agreement in every conceivable way. He very well knows that his arguments in favor of Protection will only hold good so long as there is no chance to reply to them. In July, 1912, The Guide published an article entitled "Challenge to Protection," and challenged The Toronto News to publish the article and reply to it. The News did not publish The Guide article, but published a full page reply in favor of Protection, and at the end of the article made this remark: "The Guide is held to its promise to publish this reply in extenso." The Guide published every word of The News article in August, 1912, and asked the Editor of The News to be man enough to fulfill his part of the bargain. The Editor of The News, however, immediately took to cover and refused to publish a line of The Guide article. The Guide believes in showing both sides of the question and is open at any time to publish and answer the arguments of the Protectionists, but like the Editor of The News, the Protectionists work better under cover. The Editor of The Guide is willing to have his record compared with the record of the titled gentleman who is Editor of The Toronto News.

FLAX SHIPPING REGULATIONS

In the new grain tariff recently issued by the railway companies it is stated that bulk shipments of flax will only be accepted at "owner's risk of leakage." When a farmer wishes to ship flax he must, before loading it, sign a statement that he will not hold the railway company responsible for any leakage between point of shipment and the terminal elevators. This regulation has been in force by the railways for several

months and the protests have been made to the Railway Commission, that body has refused to suspend the rule. The railway companies maintain that flax is a fluid substance, and that they should not be held responsible for leakage of this grain. This contention is decidedly weak, because if the cars at present in use are not suitable for shipments of flax the railway companies should be compelled to provide cars that are suitable for this purpose. The new cars leak very little, and for the old cars the railway companies can provide a paper "flax lining" at a cost of \$1.25 to \$1.50 per car. The railways should supply these linings free or at not more than the actual cost. Such a ruling as this, if allowed to remain, will handicap still further the production of flax, which is a very risky crop, even under the best conditions, and further still if the railway companies succeed in establishing this rule their next move undoubtedly will be to demand that other grains also be shipped at "owner's risk of leakage." It is undoubtedly the duty of a transportation company to guarantee the safe delivery of whatever commodities it accepts for shipment. If the railway companies can show cause, their proper course is to increase the charge for hauling flax, but they will need to make out a strong case to justify an increase.

The Dominion Marine Association, which is composed of owners of freight steamers plying between Canadian ports on the Great Lakes, has already put into effect a bill-of-lading which throws the onus of all shortages in cargoes upon the shipper instead of upon the vessel owners, as in the past. The Winnipeg Grain Exchange is fighting this bill-of-lading put into effect by the vessel men and has appealed to the Board of Grain Commissioners. At the meeting held in Winnipeg, on January 27, Dr. Magill, Chairman of the Board of Grain Commissioners, pointed out that the Grain Commission had absolutely no control over the Dominion Marine Association, and as a matter of fact there is no other organization in Canada that has any control over this association. Dr. Magill recommended that the Grain Exchange seek Dominion legislation bringing bills-of-lading for grain cargoes under the control of the Railway Commission, and also that the regulations for weighing and inspection now in effect in the western terminals be extended to the eastern terminal elevators, and that the eastern houses also be brought under the jurisdiction of the Board of Grain Commissioners. It is quite easy to see that an increase in the cost or risk of shipping grain on the lakes will mean a proportionate decrease in the price which the farmers will receive for their grain, because all such costs are always handed on to the producer. The same vigilance which has protected the producer in the past will be necessary for many years to come.

THE SEED GRAIN SITUATION

A very serious situation, the solution of which demands the whole hearted co-operation of the whole country, has arisen in connection with the supply of seed with which to plant the record acreage which has been prepared for this year's grain crop in Western Canada. Early last fall, when it was seen

that portions of Southern Saskatchewan and Southern Alberta, owing to drought, had not produced sufficient crops to provide seed and feed for this year, the Dominion Government very promptly took the matter up, and it was announced that no acre of land would be allowed to remain idle for lack of seed. In reply to enquiries a circular letter was sent to a large number of farmers in the month of October by J. Bruce Walker, Commissioner of Immigration at Winnipeg, in which he said:

Sir:—In answer to your letter of recent date, asking for an advance of seed grain, I have to inform you that this Department is making arrangements to supply bona fide settlers, who have lost their crops this year and are unable to obtain seed, with good clean seed next spring, delivery to start about the middle of February. This seed will be furnished at cost, cleaned and sacked, and thoroughly inspected by inspectors of the Department of Agriculture, and security therefor taken by lien on the unpatented land of the settler. In the case of the settler having only patented land, a note must be given for the amount so advanced, lien or note will be repayable on or before January 1, 1916, with interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

When making application give correct description of your land, state whether it is unpatented homestead, pre-emption, purchased homestead or script. Should you have only patented land say so and give exact location of same, state also how much encumbrance against the land, if any. Wheat, oats and barley are the only grains which will be distributed and in sufficient quantities to sow land you have under cultivation and ready for seed.

I am enclosing herewith an application form which, if you will carefully fill out and return to me, will have due consideration.

Your obedient servant,

J. BRUCE WALKER,
Commissioner.

Relying upon this, many thousands of farmers sent in their applications for seed and felt that the matter was settled. Many who had some grain of inferior quality sold this to meet pressing liabilities. Now, with no grain and no money, many of these men are informed that the Dominion Government can do no-

thing for them. Below is a copy of a letter received by many farmers recently and dated January 19:

Sir,—Further to your application for an advance of seed grain, I have to inform you that this Department is only making an advance of seed grain to those in your district who are on unpatented land.

I note from your application that you only hold patented land, and it is with regret, therefore, I have to inform you that your application cannot receive favorable consideration. You will require to look to your local municipality or to your Provincial Government for assistance in the matter of seed grain.

J. BRUCE WALKER,
Commissioner.

Several readers of The Guide who have received the second letter have sent it to this office and have called attention to a statement from Mr. Walker which we published in our issue of January 20, to the effect that within a certain area, which the Government regard as the drought area, seed would be supplied to the holders of patented as well as unpatented lands. The complaints which we have received, however, have come from outside the area described by Mr. Walker as the drought area, which was, roughly, from the 3rd meridian to range 21 west of the 4th, and from the U.S. boundary to township 30. It was not until quite recently, however, that any statement was made limiting the undertaking of the Government to supply seed to holders of unpatented land if outside the supposed limits of the drought area, and why this limitation was made the public have not been informed. It is suggested in some quarters that there is not now in the country sufficient oats fit for seed, to supply the demand, and that the Government is refusing applications because it is physically impossible to grant them. This, however, is not a time for disputing as to who is responsible for the present situation or where the blame

should be placed. The fact is that there are thousands of farmers throughout the West who were led to believe that the Government would advance them seed, and who are now unable to obtain seed for the land they have prepared. It is absolutely necessary, to save these farmers, and indeed the whole country, from a heavy loss, as well as to enable Canada to do her part in feeding the armies of the Allies, that seed should be secured, and at once. Someone has blundered, but now everyone must do his part to avert calamity. The Federal Government, the Provincial Governments, the municipalities, banks, railways, grain dealers and farmers all must work in harmony to save the situation. It is a patriotic duty to see that no farmer is without seed, and every patriotic citizen will help if he can.

How many farmers have purchased stock in a company called the Western Cordage Co., of Calgary? Under what representation was this stock sold? We shall be glad to have any information our readers can send us regarding this company.

If the Finance Minister is really determined to increase the revenue by raising the tariff, let him impose excise duties to correspond with the import duties. If the tariff is raised without excise duties, it will simply enable the Canadian manufacturers to raise their prices and plunder the people. The increased price due to the tariff should go to the public treasury, otherwise the people are being taxed for the benefit of private individuals.

War orders are keeping many Canadian factories busy. Lower duties would reduce the manufacturing costs and enable these orders to be filled more profitably.



Canada Lends a Hand

Canada and the War

By Francis A. Carman

"You English," laughed a French major the other day, talking with a Canadian correspondent in France, "are truly a nation of shop-keepers. It is fortunate. France has thought war and dreamed war since 1870, but we are only just learning the business of it. You are the teachers."

"That's it," broke in an English army service lieutenant, who was in the party, "the Germans made a machine of war; we are making it a business. What would you like? We have anything from barbed wire to bath tubs in stock."

War is big business. It is the next biggest business to diplomacy and the building up of a world-empire. That is why we have done so well in spite of the big start in military preparedness which the Germans had. The Britisher—the Anglo-Saxon—is an "A1" business man. He has had the sense to apply his business principles to the Empire and to his relations with foreign nations. He is applying them now to the organization of victory over the biggest military machine in history. Charles M. Schwab is reported to have said, after his recent interview with Lord Kitchener, that the business world has lost one of the greatest of general managers. He is master of the business of military organization.

South Africa Child's Play

War is big business, and we in Canada are just beginning to learn it. It is a hundred years since we had to defend ourselves, and the conditions of warfare have tremendously changed in the meantime. It is true that at the time of the South African war we sent a few thousand men to fight on the veldt, but it was child's play to the task in which we are now engaged. Just look at the bare figures by way of contrast. From October, 1899, to March, 1902, we mobilized and sent forward about 7,300 soldiers to the seat of war. Already, since the present conflict began, we have despatched some 32,000; we have 18,000 more in training in Canada, and have sent out a call for 15,000 more. In other words, we had two years and nearly six months to organize and send to the front less than 7,500 soldiers at the time of the war in South Africa; within two months after the present war broke out we had got together, equipped, partially trained and provided transports for more than four times that number. There are also now about 8,000 men on garrison duty in Canada and Bermuda.

Party Politics Dropped

The Canadian people are not war-like. The unorganized condition of their army at the outbreak of war proves this to the hilt, if any proof were needed. But when war was thrust on them they did not hesitate for a moment in taking measures for their defence. Both political parties have been a unit from the first on this pregnant piece of public business. Parliament was called as soon as possible, but before it had met Sir Wilfrid Laurier had made it known that he would give full support to any measure taken for the defence of our common safety, which was, in fact, the defence of civilization

against the assaults of scientific and philosophic barbarism. It was necessary that the government should take action before parliament could meet, and the premier kept the leader of the Opposition informed of the main steps taken. In the same way, the leader of the Opposition was made aware before the Houses met of the main lines of the legislation which it was proposed to ask parliament to pass. The unanimity of the war session of parliament is a commonplace of daily conversation. These pre-parliamentary communications between the leaders had a good deal to do with laying the foundation for that unanimity.

What Canada Has Done

The first step taken by the Canadian government in actual preparation for the war was the issue of a proclamation calling out the royal naval reserves. This action was taken on August 2, which was two days before Great Britain had actually entered the war. Sir Edward Grey had, however, given Germany notice that the British fleet would protect the northern coasts of France from naval attack. The next step recorded in the orders-in-council presented to parliament, apart from certain financial measures which were necessary independent of our becoming involved in the war, was the transfer of the Canadian warships to the British navy. This transfer was made on August 4, the very day on which the British ambassador left Berlin.

there for enlistment that detachment after detachment came into camp above strength, and in the end tents had to be provided for over 32,000 officers and men. The camp at Valcartier was ready about August 24, and regiments began to pour in. By the end of that week there were about 30,000 men under canvas.

For something more than a month this little army was in training at Valcartier. There was a rifle range there, with 1,700 targets, and said to be the largest in the world. There was plenty of exercise, and there was a good deal of bad weather just to give the troops a taste of what was in store for them. The engineers got into practice building bridges, and there is a story of some work of theirs that would make any civilian contractor green with envy. For a month these 30,000 young Canadians trained in camp, expecting every day to see an order posted that would send a thousand of them to the rear. Finally it was decided to send the whole body to the old country at once, and there was great rejoicing. One day towards the end of September troopships began to take on their complements at Quebec and slip down the St. Lawrence to a secret rendezvous, later found to be Barachois, on Gaspé Bay. There gathered twenty-five troopships, and on October 4, under a convoy of warships, they steamed out on their way to the front.

All Canada Represented

These 32,000 or more Canadians came

control of our fighting ships. When the war broke out the Rainbow alone had a full crew. The Niobe had been depleted to provide a complement for the Rainbow, which had been prepared for a peaceful mission in the northern seas. As soon as possible after war was declared, steps were taken to enlist a crew for the Niobe, and she was put in commission early in September, part of her crew coming from the Newfoundland naval reserve. At the outbreak of war two submarines were at Seattle, having just been completed for the government of Chile. They were at once purchased, it is understood, by the British Columbia government for the Dominion authorities, and on August 8 they were placed at the disposal of the admiralty. They have since been engaged, with the Rainbow and two small British war vessels—the Shearwater and the Algerine—in the defence of our Pacific coast. The cost of the two submarines was \$1,150,000.

Canada has, then, for the purposes of naval and military defence, put 32,000 men into the field and four war vessels into commission, and has a further contingent of 18,000 in being and a third in process of enlistment. But she has also taken steps to protect exposed points on her frontiers and along her lines of communication. For this purpose the militia regiments in various parts of the country have been called out. Railway bridges are being guarded, so are the canals, and there are

bodies of troops stationed at other exposed or strategic points. Naturally although their presence at certain places is matter of local knowledge, the distribution of these militia men is not made the subject of public announcement. Halifax, of course, has its garrison, and the maritime ports are being guarded. The number of men engaged in these services, including the garrison at Bermuda is about 8,000.

All this has not been done without the expenditure of much treasure.

Details of this expenditure are not available, for reasons which are sufficiently obvious, but indications now are that there will be little left of the \$50,000,000 voted at the war session for the first seven months of the war—that is until the end of this coming March. The expenditure for the navy may be estimated at about \$6,000,000, or perhaps \$7,000,000. This includes the purchase of the two submarines, which cost \$1,150,000. The following is the estimated cost for the department of militia, which was presented to parliament in August by the prime minister:

Mobilization and Canadian overseas contingent, required to March 31, 1915:	
Pay of 25,000 men for seven months	\$ 6,100,000
Rations for 25,000 men for seven months, at 40 cents	2,100,000
5,000 horses, at \$200	1,000,000
Forage for seven months, at 60 cents	600,000
Subsistence of troops prior to arriving at Quebec	275,000
Transport of men, horses, guns and equipment to Quebec	450,000
Ocean transport	1,000,000
Transport abroad	300,000



CANADIAN SOLDIERS ON THE MOVE IN ENGLAND. THE FIRST CONTINGENT IS EXPECTED TO TAKE ITS PLACE IN THE TRENCHES WITHIN A FEW DAYS

The action in regard to the navy was not, however, the first intimation given to the British cabinet that if England went to war Canada would go to war too. Three days earlier—when Germany had already despatched ultimatums to Russia and France—the Canadian government cabled to London offering an expeditionary force and asking for suggestions. This offer elicited immediate thanks from the imperial authorities, including a personal message from the King, but the British ministers did not think it would be necessary to accept the offer at that time. But events moved rapidly, and on August 6 the secretary for the colonies cabled accepting the offer and suggesting the composition of the force.

Raising an Army

From this date the Canadian preparations for the expeditionary army were pushed with energy. Enlistment points were established all over the Dominion, and volunteers from Sydney, C.B., to the Yukon offered their services. A mobilization camp was chosen at Valcartier, near the ancient capital, and here preparations were made to house and train an army division of approximately 22,000 men. Such a rush was

from all parts of the Dominion. The muster roll is not yet completed, and so it is not yet possible to state just what proportions came from the various portions of the country. Every province sent its quota, and even the goldfields of the Klondike yielded to the keener call of war and sent a group of hardy pioneers to join the contingent. The exact distribution of the volunteers by provinces is not yet calculated, but there are indications that each section of the Dominion contributed pretty closely in proportion to its population. One day, for example, there came into camp at Valcartier 800 men of various regiments from Calgary and Southern Alberta. The next day drew in trainloads of western volunteers, 3,400 in all, most of them, except the Winnipeg regiments, in mufti. These were not all the West sent to the little Canadian army, but they indicate that the territory west of the Great Lakes must have done its share according to the measure of its people. This share would be something over 5,000, as that portion of the Dominion contains somewhat over one-sixth of the total population of Canada.

Naval Defence

Brief reference has already been made to the transfer to the admiralty of the

Return transport to Canada .	1,450,000
Engineer services at Halifax, Quebec and elsewhere	500,000
Equipment	2,400,000
Clothing	3,300,000
Dominion arsenal, ammunition	660,000
Censorship, seven months . . .	150,000
Pay, etc., of detachments of troops on guard at various places in Canada	2,000,000
Movements of troops, ammunition, etc., to various places in Canada	100,000
For additional troops and unforeseen expenses	7,615,000

Total \$30,000,000

There is only one of the items in this list which we can with safety subtract. There are likely to be additions to many of them. That which can be subtracted is the estimate for "Return transport to Canada." There is no likelihood that the war will be over before the end of March. In fact, it seems that the great body of our troops will barely be in the fighting line by that time. We can, then, safely subtract \$1,450,000 from this total of thirty millions. Now, let us see what some of the additions are. In the first place, the first contingent was nearly one quarter larger than was expected, so we may as well add about \$3,000,000 to the cost of the overseas contingent. Then it is understood that clothing and equipment will cost nearer \$15,000,000 than \$5,700,000, as given in this table. This makes a total addition of \$12,500,000 on these two accounts. On another account, the Dominion arsenal, there is likely to be an increase. Of course, there is an allowance made for extras to the amount of \$7,615,000, but the two additions already made nearly double that estimate; and there are probably other unforeseen expenses to be met. Moreover, these estimates do not include the six or seven millions for the naval service, which will bring the total army and navy expenditure

up to about \$42,000,000 as a probable minimum.

Voluntary Service

But, while the chief financial burden falls of necessity upon the state, on the part of our Empire this has been a people's war. We are fighting in self-defence, but we are fighting voluntarily and with enthusiasm. As our soldiers and sailors have volunteered for service in the army and navy, so a number of our rich men have made voluntary gifts to the state exchequer for carrying on the war. The first of these was the gift of \$500,000 by Major A. Hamilton Gault, of Montreal, towards the equipment of the Princess Patricias, with which Major Gault himself has gone to the front and is now in the trenches. There have also been three armored car and machine gun batteries presented to the government by private citizens. These are: The Sifton battery, presented by Sir Clifford Sifton; the Eaton battery, the gift of John C. Eaton, of Toronto, and the Borden battery (named after the premier), presented by C. B. Gordon and a group of Montreal financiers.

Gifts of Food

These are the gifts of men and money by the Canadian people for the prosecution of this great war for humanity, and they have shown a nation united in patriotism, in determination and in enthusiasm. These are not all, however, of the gifts our people have made to meet the conditions brought about by this world struggle. Our Dominion and our provincial governments have made gifts in kind to the British government and the British people—gifts designed to relieve the shortage of food in the United Kingdom. These gifts may be summarized as follows:

Dominion government—98 million pounds of flour.
Alberta—500,000 bushels of oats.

British Columbia—25,000 cases of canned salmon.

Manitoba—50,000 bags of flour of 98 pounds each.

New Brunswick—100,000 bushels of potatoes.

Nova Scotia—1,000,000 tons of coal.

Ontario—250,000 bags of flour.

Prince Edward Island—100,000 bushels of oats.

Quebec—4,000,000 pounds of cheese.

Saskatchewan—1,500 horses, valued at \$250,000.

War Relief Funds

War is unspeakably horrible, and one of the hopes which is sustaining us in this struggle is that we may make it impossible for the future, or may make it impossible for so long a time that other causes may render it impossible. But war has its compensations, and one of these is the magnificent burst of patriotic enthusiasm and generosity which this conflict has brought forth. That is the spirit behind all the efforts we, as a people, are making for victory. That is the spirit behind the gifts in kind just mentioned. That spirit was made manifest in a high degree by the generous response made to the many appeals by the patriotic and charitable funds this fall and winter. The gifts to the Canadian Patriotic Fund for our soldiers and their dependents have run up around \$5,000,000, and other thousands, in some cases hundreds of thousands, have been given for the relief of the suffering Belgians, the widows in France, and the poor in our own cities. Outstanding among these charitable efforts is the work of the Canadian Red Cross Society. There are no fewer than 160 Canadian doctors at the front with the allied armies, and 125 or more Canadian nurses are caring for the wounded. The hospitals for our own troops and for the allies number seventeen, and one of these is the gift of the Canadian government to the government of France.

Thought of the charities of war and

particularly of the poverty in our midst which is due to it, brings to mind the heavy price which we, in common with the rest of the world, are paying thru the loss of business and the consequent stoppage of the income of thousands of our workpeople. In this respect, however, we in Canada are fortunate compared with some other countries. Certainly our enemies are suffering much more heavily than we; possibly some of our allies are in worse case, and almost certainly some of the neutral nations of Europe have more out-of-works and less industrial activity. It is probable, indeed, that we are about as well off as our neutral and friendly neighbor to the south.

War Orders for Canada

For while the war has closed down certain factories, in some other lines of business it has brought stimulation. Our own government has, as already indicated, spent about \$15,000,000 for the purchase of supplies for the army. Of this amount probably \$5,000,000 went for harness and saddles and similar materials, and a similar amount for hay and oats. Besides, the British government has several purchasing agents at work here and in the United States. An order of \$4,000,000 for military clothing is announced at Montreal, and a further large order of mess tents in which Montreal, Ottawa and Winnipeg firms will share. Both of these orders are for the British government. General Benson, of the British army, is here purchasing horses for the British army, and orders for shells and other ammunition are being distributed by a British officer in New York, some of his orders coming to Canadian factories. These figures are merely estimates, but they may be considered well within the mark. Even so conservative an authority as The Monetary Times puts the war purchases in Canada up to January 8 at the round sum of \$64,000,000. This includes an order of \$1,500,000 for saddles from the Russian government.

Easy Money

By James Willis Sayre

Somehow or other, this particular tramp, as he ambled in from the back gate to the porch on which I was sitting, interested me. You may know this when I say that the fifteen cents for a night's lodgings, for which he asked, amounted to a quarter by the time it reached his expectant palm.

Having sized up the porch, yard, and garden as being in spick and span array, he offered to do any manual labor that presented itself. After making this bluff, he felt that he had earned his quarter, and was about to resume his travels, when, in order to detain him in conversation for a few minutes, I pressed some chicken sandwiches upon him and motioned him to sit down.

"Tell me," I said to him, "what was the easiest money you ever picked up?"

He fell gracefully upon the lower step of the porch.

"Ah!" he replied. "I gather that you wish me to punctuate my bites of cold chicken with a recital of the exact occurrence in my career as a tramp that brought me in the greatest financial returns with the least amount of fatigue."

I allowed as much.

"Pardon me if at times my speech should seem uncouth," he continued apologetically; "but, tho I am a college graduate, I have long been a wanderer. I owe my downfall to a lack of parental care over my morals. Father openly urged me to become a lawyer, and mother, too, never seemed to care what became of me."

I seemed to note a trace of bitterness in his voice as he said this. But he resumed, after an interval of two bites:

"I can tell you an easy-money yarn about this very town in which you live. It was four summers ago. No doubt you recollect the fire in Judge Skirm's house at Mission Street and Walnut Avenue."

I nodded assent.

"I was the fireman," he continued. "It was late in the evening when, in passing along Walnut Avenue, I noted that while

there were lights in two of the upper chambers of the judge's handsome home, the library window, on the first floor, was wide open. Evidently the family was retiring for the night, carelessly leaving the lower floor open to felonious attack. It was solely a humanitarian impulse that led me to vault the low iron fence and cross the lawn, for the purpose of closing the window and then going on about my more or less urgent business.

"Arrived at the window, however, I was seized with the idea that perhaps some unprincipled burglar had already entered the house, leaving the window open as an avenue of retreat. Hence it became my duty to investigate, to ascertain definite facts, and, having ascertained, to warn the injured parties, if warning were necessary. So I climbed in thru the open window, with no thought of the possible risk I was running, for I am by nature brave and chivalrous, altho I keep that fact in the background as much as possible. I only tell you now, in order to make my perfectly good motives the more plausible and clear in your eyes.

"Inside, I found no one. The evening papers were scattered about the fireplace, just where the judge had thrown them after reading them. To the left of his big armchair was a three-foot brass basin, which his wife had doubtless picked up at enormous cost during the fad which prevailed for those hammered articles. The

judge, I am sorry to state, had so little reverence for his wife's artistic tastes that he had made industrious use of this basin, on this particular night, as a spittoon.

"I was about to leave the house, when the thought of teaching the Skirm folks a needed lesson about leaving their ground-floor windows wide open came to my mind. It was my plain duty to prove to them that it was both a foolish and a dangerous practice. There immediately came to me a brilliant scheme which promised good results for myself, but which was intended to point an entirely different moral than the one of which I have just spoken.

"First, I placed the brass basin at the outer edge of the tiled fireplace flooring, stuffed some of the newspapers into it, and laid one or two others on the tiling. Then I took up a large book, and, partly lowering the window-sash and thrusting my arm out under it, I smashed the glass so that the fragments fell inward. Then I lighted the newspapers in the brass basin, opened the library door, yelled 'Help!' and 'Fire!' up the stairway, and awaited results. I should add that while

I was waiting I took off my coat and carefully upset a bottle of red ink, which I found on the library table, all over the sleeves of my nearly white shirt.

"It is unnecessary to detail the uproar that reigned in the Skirm household for the next few minutes. The whole family, five or six in

number, fell down the stairs at the same time, in slumber array. I must ask you to believe that I was extremely busy fighting the flames at the psychological moment when the judge and his wife appeared at the library door. Soon the blaze had been put out, and I cast the charred paper fragments into the fireplace.

"Then the wife spoke up. Talented liar as I am, I could never have drawn one side of the picture that her imagination at that moment conceived.

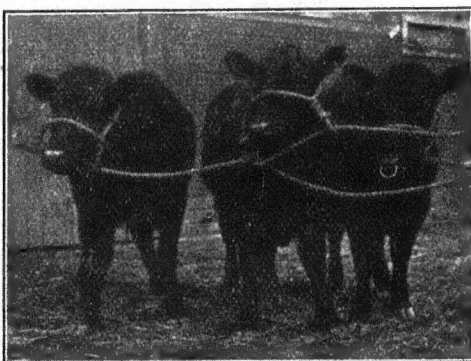
"'Look, William,' she said to the judge and their assembled offspring, 'I see it all. Those loose papers you left on the floor caught fire from the grate, and the room was in a blaze. This poor fellow, passing by, and realizing that no time was to be lost, dived in head first thru the window, terribly wounding himself on the jagged glass, as you may see. Calling upon us to save our lives, he beat out the fire with his poor, torn arms. Let us all shake our brave deliverer by the hand, and then you, William, must reward him more substantially, if he can be induced to accept anything.'

"My, how I admired that woman! She had seen it all, as she herself admitted, and I never had to open my head, except to give forth, in an offhand way, 'Oh, sir, it was nothing,' and similar modest utterances.

"Well, to abbreviate the story, especially since my sandwiches are about gone, the judge forced me to accept a check for an even thousand dollars, as you may know. With the fact that a Carnegie medal was secured for me by Mrs. Skirm, you are also perhaps familiar. Yes, thanks, I could use another chicken sandwich!"

DRY FARMING

Alberta farmers are in favor of prohibition. Evidently they prefer "dry" farming to irrigation. — Lethbridge Herald.



A START IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION
Pure-bred Aberdeen-Angus calves owned by G. A. Edwards.
Gragg, Man.

Planning the Farmstead

The following are Plans of Homes which are being made in the West today

AN ALBERTA HOMESTEAD First Prize Article

On this page will be found a plan of my homestead, as I have it planned, with a few remarks giving the reasons for each unit. The ground reserved for the bungalow and main barn is nice and level, with a gentle slope of about 2 per cent. starting at the edge of the garden on the west, with a slope of about 5 per cent. starting at the well on the east. This gives good drainage from all the buildings, and there is no danger of the well becoming contaminated with disease-producing germs. As most of our winds are from the southwest, the buildings are also arranged with a view to keeping the dwellings clear of the disagreeable odors of a cow and hog yard. The trees on the north are from five to fifteen feet high, and cause a nice bank of snow to settle on the root cellar, thus eliminating the frost danger. The hired man's dwelling (at present I am he) is placed conveniently to the work so that there is no unnecessary running around in doing chores.

The cow barn (at present used for all stock) is situated so that no odor can blow toward the dwellings and the manure is thrown into the hog lot, this also tending to eliminate waste as the hogs pick up a lot of the whole grain which the manure contains.

A lean-to on the west side will make the implement shed convenient, as I have to go right past it in going to and from the field. By unhitching there and letting the horses go to water, I can be doing the feeding, while they are drinking and also gather the eggs on my way to the house (by this you will know that I am a bachelor, but living in hopes). By leaving the pails at the well in the morning I can take in a couple of pails of water at noon, thus conserving energy.

The garden is easily accessible at any time, either for hoeing or getting vegetables for the house. It is surprising how much garden a man can keep clear of weeds by having it where he can put in a spare half-hour now and then before the weeds get big. I use a rake quite a bit after the cultivator. When the weeds are not more than half an inch high, you can rake down between two rows right up to the plants nearly as fast as you usually walk, when in a garden. I will put a row of Manitoba maples from my plantation around the inside of the chicken run as they form fine shelter for the hens from hawks and the sun and the chickens all enjoy having their dust beds under them. I intend to run some hog wire thru the plantation on the east to connect the hog lot and hog pasture, and as the water trough is higher up, I will run a pipe from it to the hog house. The trees I plant along the drive and between the lawns and gardens will be Russian cottonwood, poplar and golden willow, all of which can be easily started from cuttings. The part intended for lawn, I summer-fallowed in 1913, put in garden in 1914, and kept clear of weeds. I will plow it this spring as deep as the beam of the plow will let me and plant roots, and then disc and harrow until June, 1916, and plant grass seed. In this way I think I will get a good seed bed for grass, free from weeds. As I extend my plantations, I will plant the trees eight feet apart and put potatoes between the rows for a year or two. The Government recommends four feet each way, and while that makes a good wind break sooner, the trees don't grow very fast after they are about twelve feet high, although I expect they could be shoved right along by irrigating.

Unbounded Optimism

I have been working eight years on this plan and so far have only the foundation, but every year I add a little and maybe in another eight years I will have the buildings completed. Then I

will install a dynamo and pressure tank in the well house and have electric light and water in all buildings. My capital up to the present has consisted of health, strength and a thirst for bulletins, reports of experimental farms and a good line of farm papers, like The Guide. The improvements have consisted of hard work during otherwise spare time, and very little cash outlay. After I get the lawn and shrubs started I will be at the end of my rope, if I can't get some cash to buy lumber and cement. At present I am keeping close tab on the efforts of the experimental

Suitable Trees and Shrubs

The Russian cottonwood, American elm and green ash are perfectly hardy for wind breaks and singly, properly trimmed, will make an ornament for any lawn. The poplar, golden willow and Manitoba maple are hardy if not cultivated or watered later than July; the poplar can be made ornamental, but grow shrubs, flowers and apples, so bush variety and don't seem to be of any use except for wind breaks. The caragana makes a good wind break and is perfectly hardy, and if kept trimmed

under the shovel is large enough. If the trees are too large to plant that way, I use the spade and dig a hole. Some recommend plowing a furrow and then putting in the trees and plowing up against them, but I never tried that as I did not see how the tree was going to get the ground packed firmly around the roots and stalk, which is very necessary to be successful. Of course, the deeper the plowing and the better the soil is pulverized or mellowed, the better the chances of success, but use no manure.

THE UNDERDOG.

Alberta.

A SASKATCHEWAN HOME Second Prize Article

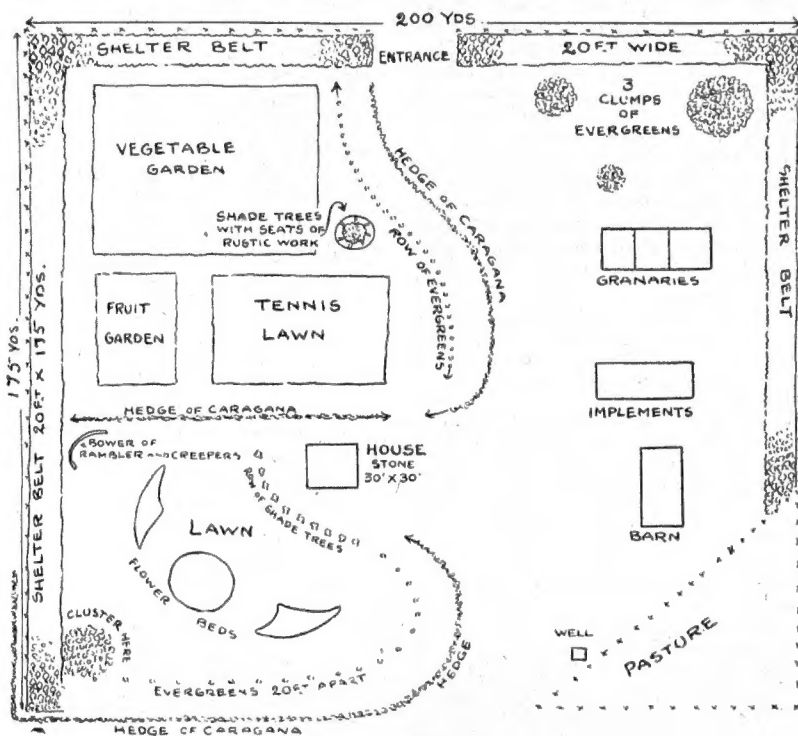
The plan shown on this page is that of my homestead or rather what the ultimate plan will be, for I have not yet been able to complete my lay-out, but I will endeavor to give my experience so far in tree-planting, together with my ideas for the beautifying of a prairie home. First of all, then, I have a shelter belt twenty feet wide, stretching from a point due west of the house right around the north side (except for the entrance) and down on the east to a point east of the house. My idea of starting and stopping with this belt where I have, is that I do not want to cut off the view from the house, but at the same time I do not want it to be naked of trees or shrubs altogether, and so I have planted first of all a row of caraganas for a hedge on the outside and inside of this a row of evergreens twenty feet apart in the design as indicated on the plan. In continuation of this design, I have carried it on from the far side of the house in a similar curve, and a backward curve to the entrance gate. This also forms a boundary for the drive together with three clumps of evergreens, two of which stand on the other side and the third one away back in the corner.

The house is built to face the south with a verandah full length in front, with entrance in the centre, both sides of which are lattice work over which are creepers and roses. Immediately facing you from the steps, is a row of shade trees, maples and cottonwoods, twenty feet apart, which go around to the west side of the house and about thirty feet from it. Right back of this is the lawn, a mixture of timothy and clover, in the centre of which are three flower beds as indicated in the plan, while across from these again is a clump of evergreens in the southwest corner and a bower covered with roses and creepers in the northwest corner. The north side of the lawn is bounded with a hedge of caragana and on the far side of this lies the tennis lawn, fruit garden, and, on the north side of this again, the vegetable garden. The tennis lawn is entered directly north of the house and on the far side is a clump of shade trees fitted with a ring of rustic work seats.

The Shelter Belt

My shelter belt, which is doing very well considering it is only a young plantation, is composed of willow, maple, ash, elm and cottonwood. It was planted in the spring on land that had been broken, back-set and well worked down the previous year, and almost every tree grew. The best way I consider to plant young trees is by using a shovel, which I push into the soil as deep as possible, then I lift it up, pushing a little forward at the same time. Then, holding it with one hand, I take out of the pail of water (in which I keep the trees while planting), a tree and put it in the hole behind the shovel; then, lifting the shovel right out, allow the dirt to fall back on the roots. Then it is necessary to pack the dirt thoroughly around the roots of the tree by tramping. Of course, if the trees are big with rather big roots, it is necessary

Continued on Page 23

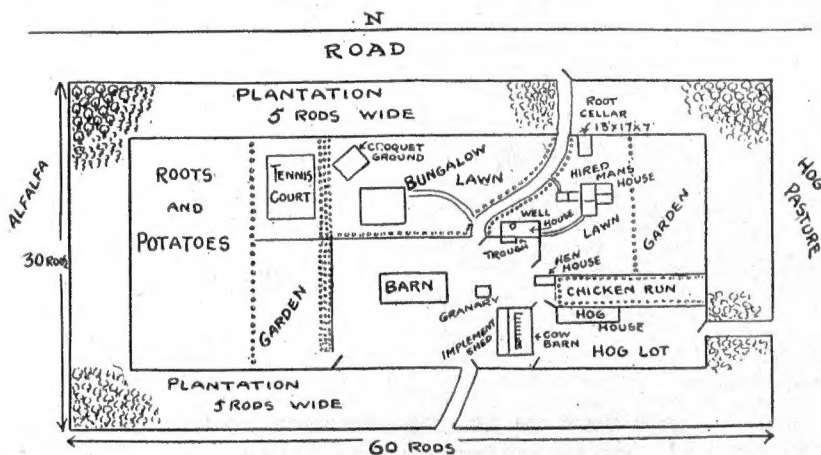


A SASKATCHEWAN HOME

farms at Lethbridge and Lacombe to grow shrubs, flowers and apples; so that when I get in shape to try my hand I will have definite information to go on.

The main thing as I see it is to have a definite plan in mind and then keep building to that plan like a contractor, and the result will be pleasing to the eye and comfortable. Most people I have noticed, just go along slip shod with no order or system, and the result is a jumble of buildings that are an eye-sore and cause fifty per cent. more

makes a fine hedge. In setting cuttings I use a branch about 18 to 24 inches long, and trim the lower end with a long slant which gives more end wood surface and the tap root grows from this end from between the bark and branch. Each bud that is underground will form a root and each bud (from two to four) above ground will form a branch. I use a long-handled shovel which I shove into the ground at an angle of about 60 degrees, then raise up on the handle until there is a space of probably an inch under the shovel. Into this I



THE "UNDERDOG'S" PLAN

steps to do the chores than are necessary. One neighbor in particular has his house and barn (and they are good ones) sheltered on the west and north by wind breaks all per Government instructions, and then he wanted to build a hog house; he looked around and finally decided to build it at a point which is directly southwest of the dwelling, and on windy days a stranger could pick out the hog house blindfolded.

shove the cutting a foot or more, then draw out shovel and tramp the loosened dirt firmly on the cutting. The bottom of the cutting should rest firmly on damp, mellow earth so that it can draw moisture, but care should be taken not to shove the cutting down so roughly as to separate the bark at the lower end or it will not grow.

If the trees to be planted are small, they can be planted the same way by lifting the shovel handle until the space

The Country Homemakers

CONDUCTED BY FRANCIS MARION BEYNON

THE USES OF PAINT

A whole book might be written upon the abuses of it, for the decorating world has gone mad on the paint question. Writers on the subject are recommending paint for woodwork, paint for furniture, paint for everything, in fact, that can be painted. Now, while paint is all very well in its place, it should seldom, if ever, be used to cover up wood that is beautiful in itself. But unfortunately much of the wood used in the finishing of our houses and furniture is not beautiful either in grain or texture, and herein lies the use of paint. It often solves the problem for the woman who wants to make her home more beautiful than it is and at a small expense.

As an example of what may be done with paint, let us take a very extreme type of room, a small bedroom with ugly yellow pine woodwork brilliantly varnished, vividly flowered wall paper, an old yellow wooden bedstead, a dresser and washstand of cheap veneered brown oak and a common kitchen chair painted yellow. This room has Nottingham lace curtains at the window and two rugs on the floor, one with a sheep and the other with a dog as the central ornament. We will suppose it to be ten and a half feet by twelve in size. It is a very ugly little room in spite of its cheerful south light.

We will begin to make this room over by stripping off the wall paper which cost six cents a roll, and looks it. We will paint the woodwork, ceiling and upper walls a soft cream color, bringing the picture moulding down a foot or a foot and a half from the ceiling. The lower walls we will paint a restful gray green, using for both these operations the dull finished interior paints, mentioned in this department from time to time. With the floor finished with a very light oak stain and varnished and waxed we will have the foundation of a beautiful room.

Now let us turn our attention to the various articles of furniture, which look like orphans from different families. A couple of coats of cream paint will make them look, if not like brothers and sisters, at least like first cousins. Out of discord we have achieved perfect harmony of color, and the room will look like a new place. The rugs with the big dog and the sheep will be sent up to the store room. If we can manage the time we will make a couple of braided, punched or woven rugs of rags in cream and green of the same order as the wall and about two shades deeper. We will put plain cream scrim or net curtains at the window and, if the purse permits, cretonne over-curtains, in which mulberry flowers are mixed with gray green leaves on an ivory ground, keeping enough material to make a frilly cushion to tie onto the seat of the kitchen chair. Any cretonne with flowers, in either dull purplish or soft rose shades, will do almost as well, and these may be had at from twenty-five to fifty cents a yard.

Thus, chiefly thru the use of paint, is our ugly room full of misfits transformed into a delightfully habitable place which would do credit to any home, and if the paint is applied by the owner the cost is not very great. Other combinations that might have been used in this south room are old blue walls, white ceiling, woodwork and furniture and white muslin curtains with blue and white rugs; green walls with white woodwork, ceiling and furniture and yellow and green over-curtains, providing one is careful to see that the greens are of the same family; gray walls with white woodwork and furniture, green rugs and very gay green and pink curtains to warm it up.

It is hoped that these few suggestions will prove helpful to a number of women who have been aware for some time that the several inmates of their bedrooms are not on speaking terms, but who have felt themselves rather helpless to rectify the trouble without

buying themselves a new house or turning the old furniture out of doors.

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON.

A DEFENCE OF "TRUTH"

Dear Miss Beynon:—I have been reading with considerable interest for some time the letters written by the Country Homemakers, and have enjoyed and profited by them. I have also admired the spirit of good-fellowship manifested, and not until the issue of January 13 had I any cause to feed disappointed.

In the issue of The Guide dated December 23, a young girl, taking the pen-name of "Truth," tells us how, under her father's arbitrary discipline, she and her brothers and sisters have been forced to resort to sly means of obtaining pleasure thru the medium of cards and dancing. Then in the issue of January 13, a party signing as "A Lover of Honesty and Truth," makes a reply to "Truth." She takes the girl by storm, insinuating that her letter puts a stain on other girls, and wishes to let the readers of The Guide know that other girls—herself in particular, I should imagine—are not of "Truth's" stamp. She immediately begins to cut her up piecemeal, as it were, with no sympathy for differing circumstances and temperament. She sets forth at length what she thinks is right, and urges that "Truth" should act accordingly. She asks: "If 'Truth' were suddenly called from this world, where would she find herself?" To me, a question like that is superfluous, not necessary. Could she herself answer such a question? Is she to judge "Truth" and intimate the place she might go to? Until we ourselves do not possess the faults we criticize in others it were better to lay judgment aside. She writes: "We are not here to judge our parents." It seems to me a parent also owes a duty to his children. Parents are but the earthly guardians of their children, and they are responsible for the welfare, temperament and the loving obedience a child

will unfailingly yield them, if they conscientiously do their duty. A parent has no need to be an arbitrary, unreasonable commander. Every child has a keen intuition that leads him to see when his parent is unfair or untrue either in word or deed, and when his own rights are not considered. Parents must use tact. No two children can be trained by exactly the same invariable rule—except the rule of love and truth—because of different tendencies, temperaments, etc., and so must be carefully dealt with. The command, "Children obey your parents," is almost synonymous with "Parents provoke not your children to wrath."

A loving intimacy and confidence between children and parents is a child's rightful heritage, and if such existed children would never disobey, because they would know that their parents would demand no wrong act from them and they would obey in love.

This critic suggests that "Truth" play authors and crokinole and fort instead of cards and dancing. She says, "It requires skill and brains to do the former, and has a parent's sanction—the former 'Truth' does not possess and the latter she is not in love with." Now does this not sound unkind, and savor of backbiting? How does the critic know "Truth" is not clever? My impression of "Truth" is that she is a lovable, clever, high-strung girl, sensitive and with a will-power that withstands a desire on the father's part to make her surrender unconditionally to his commands. In playing any game the principle is the same—the principle of honesty and fairness. The harm we derive from a game is the reversing of this principle, and is not the fault of the game but entirely of ourselves. It requires as much brain exertion to play cards as crokinole, only some have a foolish prejudice against them. One can gamble on any game, but because cards are most used for that purpose, the bann is placed on them. Now, I do not uphold extreme card playing, not at all! It is a pleasant pastime that to me would be more profitably spent in read-

ing. Some one else might not care for reading, so cards appeal to them. Just so long as one plays honestly and not to extremes, I can see no real harm in card playing. Boys who are inclined to gamble would do so were there no cards, and the majority of boys who leave home do so because their home is devoid of all pleasures that youth must have to balance the worries that come all too soon.

Again, I do not approve of public dance halls for young girls and boys. Dancing is a lovely, graceful exercise, and I like to see young people enjoying a quiet dance in their own homes, and if their minds are pure and sweet, where is the harm? If girls and boys are kept studiously apart, they become self-conscious and over-sensitive in each other's presence. There should be an existing good-fellowship between them. But "familiarity breeds contempt," and if properly directed a girl's intuition will invariably guide her as to how far to allow attentions to proceed. Boys are naturally as pure-minded as girls if false standards and training were dispensed with. I detest the foolish attitude of mind some girls hold with regard to the opposite sex. The critic must be a very sarcastic person, indeed. She says: "As card playing and drinking go hand-in-hand, I suppose 'Truth' has her drink at the same time." What pleasure can the critic take in writing like that? She is giving us a clear insight into her character. One would imagine her to be impulsive, perchance inclined to be ironical and unkind towards the opinions of others, not a kindly-dispositioned girl. I trust I am mistaken, but that is what she tells us of herself thru her letter.

I think "Truth's" father sets his children a bad example, and is seemingly oblivious to the fact that he is not receiving the confidence and love of his children. I wonder what "Truth's" mother is like. I always wish to know a girl's mother before passing judgment on the daughter's actions. Dear "Truth," if you chance to see this, I have every sympathy for you, and would suggest that you do not become embittered against your father's harshness. Try and gain his confidence, give him the articles on the "Thou shalt not system" and "When faults are virtues," in January 13 issue, and it may make him see where he is deficient in his duty in not providing suitable recreation for you.

Our Country Homemakers page should be devoted, I think, to helping each other over difficulties, and we should not abuse our privileges by adverse and unkind criticism of another sister. If "A Lover of Truth and Honesty" is not ashamed of her letter, I feel ashamed that one girl should write so unkindly of another younger and less experienced, perhaps, than herself. I think a plea like "Truth's" should rouse up all us parents to see their duty to the children they love so dearly, and not wish to be unreasonable, unconditional tyrants in a home where love should reign supreme.

With every best wish for the success of the club.

FAIR PLAY.

ANOTHER FRIEND OF "TRUTH"

Dear Miss Beynon:—After having read with interest the many letters which appear on your page, I cannot refrain from venturing a criticism on the letter by "A Lover of Truth and Honesty."

I am a young man who has been for some time a student of human nature, and cannot but feel that a letter so malignant is very often harmful and seldom does good. Would it not be well if the writer of that epistle were less dogmatic when advancing her ideas, and would realize that her's is only one opinion among the many. Surely she could give "Truth" credit for possessing some intelligence, even tho her own views may be vastly different. Is

Continued on Page 27



ONE WAY OF ADDING INTEREST TO A ROOM

Those of us who build our own houses have ourselves to thank for it if our rooms are ill-proportioned and uninteresting, but many people have to take their houses as they find them and resort to devices to rectify the work of the architect. When one has a room too long in proportion to its width and with a group of windows at one end the treatment illustrated on this page will add greatly to its appearance, provided there are enough other heavy pieces of furniture to balance the grouping of the cabinets and sofa at one end of the room. If the inmates

of the house are fond of reading and are the happy possessors of many books, open bookshelves may be erected at either end of the couch. The open bookshelf may be faulty in that the books so exposed are not quite so clearly, but they are so much more friendly and hospitable and incidentally a hundred per cent. more ornamental.

This picture is the first of a perfectly innocent and innocuous series of pictures dealing with matters pertaining to the home, in anticipation of spring building, house-cleaning and gardening.

Special Garden Crops

A Profitable Sideline can be Developed by Farmers Interested in Gardening by Paying Attention to the Growing and Marketing of Particular Garden Crops

HOW TO GROW TOMATOES

From my experience I have found that to grow tomatoes successfully is very easy and interesting. They require constant attention and should be attended to on the principle of what is worth doing is worth doing well.

About April 1, I get boxes three inches deep filled with soil from the garden. I rub the soil between my hands until it is quite fine, then smooth over the top and place the seeds singly on the surface three inches apart each way. I take more soil and rub between my hands, holding them over the seeds, thus covering them a quarter of an inch deep. I water them, recovering any seeds that may be exposed by this process. By placing the seeds three inches apart and singly, they are not checked when planted in their permanent situation. Keep them in the house in a sunny window, so that the plants may grow sturdy. When there is no risk of frost by day, I put the boxes out doors to harden the plants. About the first of June, or as soon as danger from frost is gone, I take a knife and cut out each plant and put them in rows eighteen inches apart in the rows and the rows three feet apart. Get some small willow fence posts four feet long, sharpened at one end, and drive them in the ground about twelve inches. I say fence posts but anything will do so long as it is not less than two inches in diameter. Drive these one at each end of the rows and the rest in the rows about a rod apart. Get a piece of No. 9 fence wire and stretch over the tops of these posts, securing it in place with a staple, and fasten each end with a tent peg so that this wire may be stretched good and tight. A lath is required for each plant. Drive it in the ground two inches and tie the top to the wire. As soon as the plants are eight inches high tie them to the lath. Now comes the secret of getting tomatoes.

The Secret of Tomato Growing

The plants are very rank growers and when allowed to grow to branches they do not produce fruit, so the secret is to keep them to one stem. They put their shoots out from the roots, out between the leaves, out from the ends of the bunches of fruit and even out of the leaves. All these shoots must be removed. Be careful not to cut off the fruit. This grows out of the stem midway between the leaves. These shoots can be pinched off with the finger and thumb when small. As the plants grow tie them to the lath. When they have reached a height with three bunches of fruit, pinch off the top to prevent their growing taller. My experience is that three bunches of fruit is all one plant will successfully grow. If the plants put out large, rank leaves, which they are likely to do, cut these in half so that the tomatoes may be exposed to the sun, which will help color them. I have successfully ripened them by this method. If the plants are allowed to grow any other than single stems, disappointment will follow.

Tomatoes do not require a lot of water. A little liquid manure is very helpful after the fruit is set. The posts, lath and wire can be used many seasons. If lath or sticks cannot easily be got, binder twine can be used. Tie it loosely around the bottom of the plant and to the wire. As the plants grow, twist them around the twine.

H. L. DAVY.

Anerley, Sask.

HOW TO SECURE RIPE TOMATOES

In this article I propose to show how everybody can have ripe tomatoes in the three western prairie provinces, by describing the process by which, in 1913, we had them on our table from the eighteenth day of August until the eighteenth day of November; while in 1914, altho a very dry year, which utterly ruined our field crops, we suc-

ceeded in raising a good supply of ripe fruit. There is no mystery or legerdemain about it, simply applied common-sense and industry used in the right way. I want it distinctly understood that the "guid wife" did the preliminary work of raising the plants and gave the proper attention to the fruit after it was grown. To particularize: The first thing to look to is to secure the seed of the earliest variety you can find, sow the seed in a box filled with rich soil in early April and see that the box has the right-of-way in the kitchen window. To bring the plants up in quick time, lay a newspaper over the box next to the soil, keep the paper moist all the time and under the stove or near it, where it will have warmth. After the plants are well established and large enough to transplant, put each plant by itself in an old quart can filled with good rich soil, see that they have a sufficient amount of moisture, sunlight and air. We use liquid manure a good part of the time. Set the plants out of doors as the weather gets warm, but where the winds will not whip them to pieces. If they have had proper care the plants will be at least six to ten inches high, in bloom and some fruit set by the time the danger of frost is over, say the first week in June.

Transplanting Instructions

Now select a high point of land, if possible—it is not so susceptible to late frosts—get the land in good tilth

to, like the banana, is very susceptible to cold, and as long as it is kept just above the freezing point it will deteriorate very slowly, if at all. We have been unable to detect any very great difference in the eating quality of tomatoes ripened on the vine or picked green and ripened in a warm room.

Shield the Plants

Unless you have a good side hill for your tomato patch or the lee side of a building, put in four or five posts on the north and west, and to them nail boards high enough to shield your plants from the cold and high winds that come out of that quarter. We had tomatoes in 1913 for three months nearly every day, and what we did everyone can do if they will put forth a little effort, use their brains to raise the plants and care for the fruit. In climates where the season is long enough to ripen the fruit, it is the common experience of every housewife to put partly ripened fruit in south windows to complete the ripening process. We simply use artificial heat instead of the heat of the sun to ripen the fruit.

J. R. LOWE.

Chaplin, Sask.

CELERY GROWING

Deciding today to write a short article on the above subject, the first thing I did was to put on my overshoes and go out and look at the contents of our roothouse in the bank. It is clear



Celery can be grown successfully on almost any farm. S. Lacombe, of Birtle, in his garden.

and rich. Thoroughly soak each plant so that when it is turned upside down the plant and adhering soil will come out in a lump. Insert in the hole already prepared for it, put in some water and press around it fine soil. The plant will not realize that it has been moved to a new home and will keep right on growing. Now give the plants not only clean but good cultivation and leave the balance to nature. Possibly there is some gain after the fruit is set to trim out the leaf laterals, or a part of them. We have tried it, but could never see any particular benefit arising from the operations. After the fruit is grown, and there is a liability of frost, cover the vines with fine prairie hay; if nice weather should follow the covering can be taken off, if not leave it on until it is dangerous to trust the fruit out any longer. Then pick and store in a cool room, but not where they will freeze. Gather those that have turned a little white, put them in a tin vessel and set near the kitchen stove, where they will gradually ripen, as rapidly as an ordinary family will use them. The secret is keeping the fruit cool so that it will lie dormant, as does the potato in a cool cellar. The banana growers pick their fruit when it is very green, ship in refrigerator cars all over the world, and when the bananas are wanted by local dealers they are placed in a warm room, where they soon ripen. The toma-

to, like the banana, is very susceptible to cold, and I paced a length of twenty yards over all of the covering of manure and the ground that it occupies for the roothouse proper and its three-door vestibule.

I noticed the first special crop mentioned was celery. That's what I went after, thinking that a man who had celery for tea and chewed it reflectively would then be in a fair position to write about it. The man who can produce the goods should be fairly well qualified to talk.

Yes, we believe it requires a hotbed to grow it with any assurance of success, altho this year we tried sowing the seed in the open for part of ours. The seed was sown with a garden drill from May 1 to 10. Two sowings, one on or about each date, in case spring frosts should nip the first. Well, it was not a success. It was too dry to germinate the seed early enough, and altho we got a little, we could not notice any remarkable superiority in flavor or tenderness, nor do we consider the hotbed method and transplanting any detriment in growing this crop, comparable with the uncertainty of germination and likely weediness of the open-sown method.

Starting the Hotbed

I started my next spring's hotbed last fall. I was transplanting a well-rotted manure pile to where there were

onions in 1914, and in all likelihood will be in 1915, and I bethought how rich the soil is here and probably free of weeds. So I got a plow and scraper, plowed a piece of land—altho the country at large was properly frozen—then hitched the team on to the scraper with a logging chain, backed the sleigh near to the plowed earth, and with two short planks to slide the scraper up, I filled the wagon box with the rich earth in a few minutes. I took it down to the hotbed place, which for obvious reasons is near to the bank of the river. This earth is piled up cone-shaped as high as we could pile it, in order to be easily thawed out early in the spring. We have used the storm sash for hotbeds, but last spring we bought five cypress sash for eight dollars. I should think three sash would do if you did not raise anything to sell, altho one can often sell enough celery, cabbage, cauliflower and tomato plants to pay for his seed and trouble. The hotbeds may be made on top of the ground—ours are—but if wanted in the ground they should be dug out in the fall. If entirely on top, the wooden frame on which the sash rests will have to be completely banked up with manure tramped hard. Take planks and make a frame exactly the size of your combined sash. Make it with the long way east and west, and the north side about six inches higher. One by four inch strips may be used to tie across north and south where the sash come together. It should be deep enough under the sash to hold two feet of horse manure, six or eight inches of earth and a foot of space for the plants. We start it late in March, putting in fresh horse manure. If this is frozen throw in a couple of pots of hot water after tramping the manure down vigorously, spread over six inches of earth, cover up and leave it to heat. When the heat has started to subside, water and plant. We think it best to use river water if available, because it is warmer than well water.

I would prefer Paris Golden Yellow celery, then White Plume. Giant Pascal is too coarse and not fine flavored. I prick the plants out in the hotbed an inch apart till of fair size to transplant, then try to select a rainy period in which to transplant to the field. I have grown celery between rows of new raspberry plants and plums and currants. This makes the land pay its way while waiting for the fruit to grow. A good deep furrow may be plowed and some well rotted manure put in and then mixed with earth till nearly full, and the plants planted in double rows on this about six inches apart. A little top dressing of hen manure near the plants will often help considerably. Hill up as it grows taller. The finished article sold this last year from forty to sixty cents per dozen wholesale, and owing to the war the sale is slow. As a rule there is more money in celery than any other vegetable.

Cucumber Growing

Cucumbers should be sown early in June in the open ground. Keep a lookout for cutworms. Hunt and kill them or poison with a little sweetened bran and paris green. We have sold cucumbers for thirty-five cents per pail locally, and have always found them to be a fairly sure thing where there are bees to fertilize the flowers.

Grow tomatoes in the hotbed, transplant once before putting in the garden. If plants are leggy, plant at the usual depth, then bend the stem and cover it with earth, leaving only a short head visible. These plants will often beat more stocky ones, as roots form all along the buried stem. We sold \$25 worth off a row about ten rods long between two rows of raspberries. Hardly anyone else had any that year. We blamed it on our bees!

Rhubarb needs leaving without pull-

Continued on Page 23

OFFICERS:

Hon. President—D. W. Warner Edmonton
 President—James Speakman Penhold
 Vice-President—
 H. W. Wood Carstairs
 Rice Sheppard Edmonton
 S. S. Dunham Lethbridge
 W. D. Trego Gleichen
 Sec.-Treasurer—P. P. Woodbridge Calgary

A WORD FROM THE PRESIDENT

To the United Farmers of Alberta:

After a splendid convention, where you have greatly touched me by your confidence, I would like to appeal to all the delegates, on their return home, to get the other members of their unions to share in the enthusiasm, in the wider knowledge, in the greater confidence in our work, which I am sure the delegates have carried home with them. One trouble with our unions is that they see only the comparatively small questions that occupy each individual union and sometimes the local work does not seem big and interesting enough to rouse men to fight the local indifference and difficulties. But the delegates can show the unions that the work which the association is doing and attempting is big enough to interest the biggest brained and biggest hearted man and woman in the province.

Organization

I would like to call attention to organization. The Directors have passed the following resolution: "That the president be appointed chief organizer for the ensuing year, and that each director have control of and be responsible for the organization work in his own district." I hope the local unions will do all in their power to help their district director in this heavy work.

Patriotic Relief Fund

I want to appeal to all Unions to meet as soon as ever possible to carry out resolution 3a, passed by the convention, as follows:

"We, the representatives of the United Farmers of Alberta, assembled in our annual convention, desirous to do all in our power to help our country, and to give relief to the sufferers in the present war, especially to the people of Belgium, pledge ourselves to call together our Unions as soon as possible after our return home, and to appeal to them for subscriptions in money and farm produce, such gifts to be placed at the disposal of our Central office in the name of each union, and then offered as the gift of the United Farmers of Alberta, to the British authorities, to be used by them in the way that seems to them most needful." Please make special effort to get as large a meeting as possible. I don't need to urge you to take up this matter earnestly; you have mostly been helping already, but the need for help is greater than any words of mine can tell, and we that cannot go out to fight will surely be willing to make sacrifices to help to diminish the awful suffering.

Agricultural Credit

Perhaps the most difficult and urgent work before us this year is to think out a feasible plan for farmers' banks. The report on this subject by the Alberta government commission is now ready for distribution; the government, I think, is willing to spread it among our members. I would advise all our members interested in the subject, to apply for a copy from the government at Edmonton, thru their local secretary.

The report explains a number of ways in which agricultural credit can be given; the directors will supplement it later on with further information, but the report will furnish a good start in the study of this difficult subject.

I again thank you for the honorable place which the convention has given me; I will do the best I can; I count on help from all.

Yours fraternally,
 JAS. SPEAKMAN, President.

WILL ERECT SHED

Glenellen Union has held a concert the proceeds of which are to be used in the erection of a shed at the school-house, where the union meets. At the last meeting it was decided to hold another concert for the same purpose.

Alberta

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the United Farmers of Alberta by
 P. P. Woodbridge, Secretary, Calgary, Alberta, to whom all communications for this page should be sent.

BELGIAN RELIEF FUND

Previously acknowledged ..\$	800.85
Bell Camp Union No. 135....	5.00
Consort Union No. 276 (for Berryfield School)	13.00
Dewberry Union No. 98	18.00
Mere Union No. 513	123.95
Lake Thelma Union No. 371	3.50
Veteran Union No. 363	42.00
New Sarepta Union No. 170	45.40
Bel Camp Union No. 135....	5.00
Total	\$1,067.40

RED CROSS FUND

Previously acknowledged	\$145.10
Veteran Union No. 363	42.00
Total	\$187.10

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The following letters recently received at this office are self-explanatory and may be of interest to members of the United Farmers of Alberta:

P. P. Woodbridge, Esq.,
 Secretary U.F.A.

Dear Sir:—At a meeting of the Central Belgian Relief Committee held on Saturday, I was requested to extend to your association the thanks of the Committee for splendid check which you forwarded from your unions for the purposes of Belgian relief. The money is certainly badly needed and is very welcome indeed. It is being expended in the purchase of flour, which is being supplied by the Robin Hood Mills at a price equivalent to the market price of the wheat, or a little less, and the flour will go forward this week in time for shipment by the next cargo leaving Halifax early in February.

Yours very truly,

J. H. WOODS,

Hon. Sec., Belgian Relief Com.
 Calgary, Jan. 18.

Dear Mr. Woodbridge:—Your letter of 15th inst. enclosing cheque for \$58.05, being donations from the Unions mentioned in your letter to the funds of this branch, has been duly received. Will you kindly convey to these unions our sincere thanks.

Yours very truly,

THOBURN ALLAN,

Hon. Sec., Can. Patriotic Fund.
 (South Alberta Branch).

P. P. Woodbridge, Esq.

Dear Sir:—I beg to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of \$145.10, representing donations to the Red Cross funds from the following unions:

Women's Auxiliary, Acme	
Union No. 62	\$ 31.15
Women's Auxiliary, Lake	
Thelma Union No. 371	7.35
Summerview Union No. 147 ..	25.60
Fairgrove Union No. 337	50.00
Edwell Union No. 53	6.00
Park Hill Union No. 604	25.00

Total

\$145.10
 We shall be glad if you will convey to all those interested our grateful thanks and appreciation of their efforts. Donations in cash are always most acceptable as there is a tremendous demand for hospital supplies of all kinds.

A formal receipt is enclosed.

M. PINKHAM, Hon. Sec.-Treas.
 Canadian Red Cross Society.

RIDDELLVALE'S ANNUAL

On the 2nd of January, 1915, occurred the first annual meeting of the Riddellvale Local Union No. 617. The president, in an interesting report and address gave a resume of the work done. At the meetings held during the year considerable time had necessarily been occupied by the usual routine business and in getting matters generally on a sound footing for thorough organization, but short addresses and discussions on agricultural and legislative subjects, when time permitted, had been very beneficial. In his address the president also laid strong emphasis on the benefits to be derived from membership in the U.F.A. aside from co-operative purchasing, and outlined

in general what work would have to be undertaken for the social and educational good of the union. The secretary's report showed for the nine months a paid-up membership of fifty-three, nearly half of whom had attended half or more of the bi-weekly meetings. Trading amounted to \$1,100 only, owing to failure of crops in the district. A grand social and dance held on December 29 and organized for paying expenses of a delegate to the annual convention at Edmonton, realized the satisfactory sum of \$54. The president, John Riddell, and the secretary-treasurer, John Cuthbert, were unanimously re-elected to their respective offices.

PERSEVERANCE AT KEOMA

We have heard once more from W. N. Rintoul, secretary of Keoma Union No. 328. This union appears to have had some difficulty in maintaining the interest and attendance of the members, and at a meeting held on January 7, only six were in attendance. Some of the members, however, are not easily discouraged and decided to call another meeting on January 14. In the meantime they made strenuous efforts to interest the farmers, pointing out to them that it was to their benefit to keep the union going, and the result was that on the 14th they had a splendid attendance and now have nineteen fully paid up members for the year 1915.

A PROMISING START

A new union, known as Brightview Local, No. 689, was organized recently at the Finlander Hall, near Brightview, with Oscar Eliason as secretary-treasurer. A. W. Lilledahl was elected president. This union was organized by Thos. Toreson, secretary of Lone Ridge Union No. 627 and starts off with a membership of twenty-eight. They are interested in co-operative purchasing and selling and hope that the members will be able to save a considerable amount of money by handling their goods in this way. Mr. Eliason stated that they have already bought coal oil and flour, saving considerably thereby.

RAVEN WILL STUDY

At the monthly meeting of Raven Union, No. 554, held recently, circular No. 11 was read and it was decided to procure a copy of the Rural Municipality Act for consideration at some future date. The secretary reported the result of the social held to raise delegates' expenses to the convention as follows: Receipts \$15.75, expenses \$6.65, and balance \$9.10. The sum not being sufficient for the purpose it was decided to take further steps to increase it to the required amount, but neither the president nor the secretary being able to get away at convention time, it was reluctantly decided to abandon the idea of sending a delegate for this year, and to place the money raised in the general funds. It was also decided that the union should meet once a month in addition to the regular meeting, and take up the "Course of Study," and the secretary was instructed to send notice of these meetings to every member.

A LITERARY SOCIETY FORMED

We have just received a letter from Geo. Butcher the newly appointed secretary of New Brigden Union No. 348, containing dues for seventeen members for 1915. During the past year the union has done a fair amount of co-operative buying, having purchased amongst other things, one car of wire, two cars of fence posts, four cars of coal and one car of lumber, with a cash turn-over of \$3,117.00 for the year. R. McArthur was appointed delegate to the convention. In order to maintain interest and improve the time during the winter months, the union has formed a literary society to meet every second Tuesday.

DISTRICT DIRECTORS:

Victoria—P. S. Austin Ranfurly
 Edmonton—George Long Namao
 Strathcona—H. G. Vickery Strome
 Macleod—G. W. Buchanan Cowley
 Calgary—J. A. Bishop Beddington
 Red Deer—D. Buckingham Stettler
 Medicine Hat—E. E. Sparks Jenner

SARCEE BUTTE HEALTHY

The report of Albert M. Anderson shows the Sarcee Butte Union No. 462 to be in a most healthy condition. From November 16, 1914, to December 21, 1914, no less than twenty-eight new members joined the local, making the total membership 50. Fifteen of the twenty-eight new members are ladies. The books have been audited and found in good order, there being a balance on hand of \$105. The social features are in charge of a special committee and every other meeting consists of a program, a supper and dance. At present the social committee is considering an entertainment for the Patriotic and Belgian Relief funds.

ENJOYABLE MEETINGS

Gwynne Local No. 15 starts the new year with 12 paid-up members, in spite of being handicapped on account of two big ranches and a lake that entirely shuts off one side of the district. Considerable enthusiasm predominates, however, and since the social and business evenings have been combined and the ladies made welcome, the union has enjoyed some fine meetings. The members have also benefited considerably by the co-operative purchase of twine.

WILL AID UNFORTUNATE

At a recent meeting of Talbot Union No. 674, the membership was appreciably increased. Two directors were appointed to act with the officers in approaching the local merchants with the object in view of obtaining a reduction in the price of flour and groceries. A committee was also appointed to inquire into a case of distress caused thru the drought, sickness and lack of work during the winter months. This committee was empowered to organize an entertainment to raise necessary funds for relief.

MEMORIAL TO LATE PRESIDENT

The following is a copy of the resolution with regard to the memorial to the late President W. J. Tregillus which was unanimously passed at a meeting of the board of directors held prior to the convention in Edmonton, the suggestion being afterwards heartily endorsed by the delegates present: "That one copy of the memorial be distributed free to each delegate to this convention, also to the secretary of each of our unions, and that the balance be sold to members of the U.F.A. at 5 cents per copy, the whole of the proceeds to be given to funds for the relief of distress caused by the war in Europe."

We have just received several thousand of these folders from the hands of the printer and are, therefore, in a position to supply any of our unions who are desirous of obtaining this excellent memorial of our late President, W. J. Tregillus. We feel that the members of our association, particularly those who had the opportunity of meeting Mr. Tregillus or listening to one of his addresses, will be glad to get this memorial, and further we feel that in devoting the whole of the proceeds of these memorials to the relief of distress caused by the war we are assisting in a work in which Mr. Tregillus himself would have been prominent had he been spared. Arrangements have been made for securing as many of these pamphlets as may be required and I would respectfully urge upon the members and secretaries thruout the province to help swell the proceeds from the sale of this memorial to a figure which will do credit to the esteem in which Mr. Tregillus was held by all members of the association.

To avoid unnecessary expense on the association in the matter of postage our unions will please bunch their orders as far as possible, so that the whole order can be made into one parcel and thereby sent at a lower cost.

OFFICERS:	
Honorary President:	J. W. Scallion Virden
President:	R. C. Henders Culross
Vice-President:	J. S. Wood Oakville
Secretary-Treasurer:	R. McKenzie Winnipeg

MOLINE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY

The first annual meeting of the Moline Co-operative Society was held at Moline school, on Tuesday, January 26. Unfortunately the weather was about the worst experienced this season, being 45 below, with a keen wind, which prevented many from attending who had expressed their intention of doing so.

The president, D. Dick, opening the proceedings, remarked that some soreness existed, in certain places, that the farmers had taken matters into their own hands and started this business, but this feeling was not justified, as it was well known that if they had not started up, private individuals would have done so and built a store at Moline.

But these are co-operative and democratic days, and we must all work together for the interests of the community. There was good done to ourselves by helping others, and the experience gained could not be estimated in dollars and cents. It was time something was done, we had dropped into a rut, going from one end of the furrow to the other and losing profits at both ends, both in buying and selling. The officers of the society had worked hard, the trustees had many meetings to attend, but it was found that the movement justified the support of the community. A good deal of work had been done, but there was still a lot more to do, and it was not too much to ask the farmer to support his own store to the extent of a ten dollar bill and a share of his custom.

The audited accounts presented by the secretary-treasurer were very satisfactory. The books had been excellently kept, and, considering the short time they had been in business, everyone will be surprised at the amount of the business done on so small a capital.

The trustees recommended that interest at eight per cent. be paid on the paid up capital, that \$100 be placed to a reserve fund and the balance carried forward to the next account.

Geo. Underhill and C. Bollman moved and seconded the adoption of the report and the accounts, which was carried unanimously. T. L. Smith and J. S. Alexander moved that the recommendation of the trustees re disposal of profits be adopted, which was also carried. Hampton Hindson reported upon the shipments of livestock, saying the profits from this source to the society had been small, but the society were not out after big profits but to get for the farmer the best possible return for his stock, for, having got a good price, he would then spend the money at the store, take a share in the society and help on the movement.

The election of officers for the coming year then took place, resulting as follows:—President, D. Dick; vice-president, J. Forrest; trustees, J. Hunter, H. Hindson, J. S. Alexander, T. L. Smith, R. English and F. H. Granger; auditors, F. H. Yorke and T. Wolstenholme.

EMERSON DELEGATES' REPORT

T. W. Knowles, secretary of the Emerson branch of the Grain Growers' Association, writes as follows:

The Emerson Grain Growers' Association held its meeting Saturday, the 23rd, to hear the report of A. R. Knowles, J. McCartney and T. W. Knowles, from Brandon. The delegates gave a thorough outline of the work done, each delegate giving an account of one day's work, so as to avoid going over the same ground twice. They were greeted by the largest attendance we have had for years, an indication of the increased interest the Emerson members are taking in the association work. A very hearty vote of thanks was given at the conclusion of the report for the concise and painstaking addresses given.

President Lindsay remarked that it was almost like going to Brandon the getting of such a report. The action

of the executive and the C.P.R. Co. in refusing to allow the half rate on seed grain unless the order is signed by the Grain Growers' secretary, was much appreciated and will be lived right up to here. Some disappointment was expressed that the association had not increased its directorate as promised, and that as a consequence Provencher would have to struggle along another year without a director. But we live in hopes.

The association also decided to advertise in The Guide for five cars of good hay and two cars of seed oats, also to send \$125 to the Belgian Relief Fund and \$125 to the Patriotic Fund. This money has been collected by the Emerson association and will be sent at once.

Steps also will be taken to accept the Dominion government's offer of financial assistance to farmers' clubs to procure good breeding stock under favorable financial government assistance to improve the horse breeding industry in this district. It was also decided to have one or more social evenings in the near future, and to get F. J. Dixon to address the meeting on "Single Tax—What it is and Why We Need It." Several new members joined, and the meeting adjourned to the call of the secretary.

ROARING RIVER GOING STRONG

John Livessay, secretary of the Roaring River branch, writes:

The delegates to the recent convention at Brandon received a hearty welcome home, at our monthly meeting which was held on the 27th inst. After we had finished with the ordinary business, we were favored with the report of Fred Twilley, which took some considerable time, being both interesting and instructive. He also caused much amusement by giving little anecdotes of the delegates' doings whilst in Brandon. Our other delegate, President Spicer, will give his report at the February meeting, when we are sure of an intellectual treat. The members of this association are going to pay a visit to the Oakhurst branch in a few days, which will cement the friendship that already exists between the two associations. We have already got twelve new members since the close of last year. A farmer remaining outside the association will soon be like the dodo.

LAVINIA REPORTS

Ed. W. McConnell sends us the following report of the annual meeting of the branch at Lavinia in the last week of January: The meeting of the Lavinia Grain Growers' Association was held at the siding, a splendid representation of the members being present. The auditors' report for last year was given by M. O. Tremain. After a full discussion by members present, it was moved by Ed. W. McConnell, seconded by H. Thompson, that auditors' report be accepted. The annual report of the co-operative secretary was given, and after a lengthy discussion as to the methods of increasing the earnings of the association, its adoption was moved by M. O. Tremain, seconded by Arch. Taylor, and carried. There was a free discussion as to the time when orders should be closed as to wire, but on motion by B. Cochran, seconded by M. O. Tremain, it was decided to have all orders closed by March 1. Orders were taken for a shipment of sugar. The next on order was the report of delegates to Brandon convention. As there were several delegates present to report, it was decided that Ed. McConnell, who attended the stock breeders' convention, also give a brief report as to the result of the discussion at the joint conventions. The speaker outlined some of the most important subjects, such as the value of screenings shipped to the lake front and which at present is of much value to the farmers of Manitoba for feed. The feeding contest given by E. Ward Jones, B.S.A., was thought to be the best subject dealt with, and in the final outcome

Manitoba

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association by R. C. Henders, President, Culross, Man., to whom all communications for this page should be sent.

it will be of enormous value in directing the feeders of livestock in the future. The condition of the livestock trade as given by Miss E. Cora Hind, was one of the best that the breeders have had the pleasure of hearing for some time. Hon. Geo. Lawrence, minister of agriculture, urged that the young men of the country come back to the farm. J. W. Stewart, our present secretary, was the next delegate to report. He had a well prepared address, and urged that every assistance be given by the local association to the Central association. M. O. Tremain was the next speaker, and reminded the members that the resolutions passed at the convention were in the interests of all, and that officials of large interests were taking note of the Grain Growers' movement. Will McConnell gave a short outline as to the value of farmers uniting themselves together for the common good. The president, G. Smith, reminded the members that if the farmers laid all politics aside and strove to unite for the good of one common people, that legislators would only be too glad to accede to their wishes. M. B. Wyatt was the last delegate to report, but owing to a slight illness was only able to be present at one of the sessions. The next meeting will be five weeks from date.

GOOD REPORT FROM ROYALLEN

The Royallen secretary, R. H. Holdrich, writes as follows: Enclosed please find \$17.25, being first instalment of dues for 1915—twenty-three members at 75 cents each. We had a good meeting last night and received the report of our delegates to the annual convention. The proposition of acquiring stock in the Central Farmers' Market was discussed and held over for action. The hail insurance bill was also discussed. For lady members the button is not very suitable, and a brooch is needed, for which I will place an order as soon as it is brought out.

PATRIOTIC ACRE ENDORSED

From John E. Duxbury, secretary of the Elkhorn Grain Growers' Association, comes the following: A meeting of the Elkhorn Grain Growers' Association was held in McLeod's Hall, on the 28th. The delegates to the Brandon convention gave their report, at the close of which both members were given a hearty vote of thanks.

After some discussion it was moved by Mr. Blakeman, seconded by Mr. Turner, that the following resolution be sent to Mr. McKenzie: That we fully endorse the stand taken by the convention that every farmer be asked to give the product of one acre of wheat, and that the railway companies be asked to carry this free to the shipping point.

It was moved by G. Blakeman, seconded by A. Swan, that the government require that an up-to-date cleaner be put in at every elevator in Manitoba. I am still chasing more members.

New branches have recently been organized at Arrow River, Oakner, Pine View and Mountainside, with prospects of each becoming a good live branch.

DISTRICT MEETINGS

Arrangements are being made to hold district meetings in several parts of the province for the purpose of organizing district associations, these district meetings to be under the direction of the district director.

Arrangements are already under way to hold meetings at Morden and Emerson, Peter Wright and General Secretary of the association; Killarney and Deloraine, J. L. Brown; Dauphin and Swan River, R. J. Avison.

Frank Simpson has not yet decided the places of meeting in his district. The president or secretary of the Central association will attend each of these meetings.

Director P. D. McArthur has his district organization already established

DIRECTORS:	
Peter Wright	Myrtle
J. L. Brown	Pilot Mound
P. D. McArthur	Longburn
Frank Simpson	Shoal Lake
W. H. English	Harding
R. J. Avison	Gilbert Plains

and is doing good work. Dates of these meetings will be announced later.

SECRETARY'S TRIP

Secretary R. McKenzie took a trip thru the north-western part of the province last week. In addition to addressing meetings at different points, he organized two branches, one at Oakner and one at Arrow River.

DIRECTORS' MEETING

The directors of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association held their organization meeting in the offices, 404 Chambers of Commerce, on January 20, beginning at 7.30 p.m., all the directors being present.

R. McKenzie was re-elected secretary of the association for 1915. All the resolutions passed at the Brandon convention that were left to the executive to deal with were brought up at this meeting and considered.

President R. C. Henders submitted the following draft of petition to be used in connection with the one acre donation to the War Relief Fund:

"To whom it may concern: I..... of..... post office..... township..... range..... sec.....

hereby pledge myself to give the proceeds of one or more acres of my farm crop (either in grain or money value) for the year 1915, to the War Relief Fund, said gift to be delivered by me at such time and place as shall be designated by the board of directors of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association."

The donor shall have the right to designate the particular fund to which his donation shall be applied.

In the matter of the commission on barley and oats, the secretary was instructed to send a copy of the resolution passed at the convention in reference thereto, to the Grain Commission and the Minister of Trade and Commerce.

The secretary was also instructed to arrange a meeting between the executive of The Grain Growers' Grain Co. and the executive of the Grain Growers' Association.

OCHRE RIVER ANNUAL

Ochre River Grain Growers held a special meeting on the 1st inst., for the purpose of reorganizing. The following officers were elected: President, J. C. Hamilton; vice-president, W. Hess; secretary, S. I. Blair; directors, J. Thacker, R. Clark, W. Collison, J. McGregor.

ANNUAL MEETINGS

The Forest Branch of the G.G.A. held their annual meeting on December 8, at which there were 35 members who paid their dues for 1915. They have a membership of 61, which speaks well for the association which was only organized a year ago. During the year they handled 2 cars of seed oats and arranged for formalin and seed corn with a local firm, effecting a saving of 25 per cent. They also handled a car of twine and up to date have handled eight cars of coal. They report that some of the cars of coal did not hold out weight, varying from 300 lbs. to 4 tons. A claim has been sent in for two cars which they hope to receive later. They think this is a matter for the executive to take up and put on the same basis as wheat—only paying for what is weighed out. Otherwise, when there is a shortage in weight it has either to be taken out of the Association funds or the members charged more for their coal. The co-operation plan gets new members; a man who sees that he can save money by being a member of the G.G.A. is willing to become a member.

J. M. ALLAN,
President of the Forest G.G.A.

Farm Experiences

HOG EXPERIENCE

Two years ago this March, I invested \$85 in thoroughbred hogs. I sent to Browning, Sask., for two pure-bred Yorkshire sows, and, reading in agricultural papers that Yorkshires crossed with a breed shorter and broader in frame would produce better market pigs, I decided to purchase a Duroc Jersey. My reason for purchasing pure-bred sows was to have pure Yorkshire boars to sell at weaning time and to preserve the young sows to cross with the Jersey. As we were fifty miles from a station, and this is a newly settled country, we brought out all the feed we could, later buying 100 bushels of oats from a party twenty-five miles away.

On May 12 one farrowed, giving us twelve puny, lanky looking pigs. On May 30, No. 2 farrowed, her number being eleven. No. 1 raised six, and No. 2 brought out all but one. Part of these grew fairly well, while the rest were seized with a raspy cough, which greatly retarded growth and development. We weaned them at six weeks and robbed the calves to give them all the milk thruout the summer, besides buying feed whenever possible, and different vegetables from the garden as soon as procurable. In August I was obliged to sell one sow for \$18, as she preferred live chicks to other feed. The other we had fed and cared for nearly a year before she again farrowed. Again the number was twelve, but just a few days before farrowing she strained herself by crawling thru a tight place in the new pen we had made, and all her litter was still born. After rustling on dry grass and stubble ground from the year before until July 1, when we turned her into the rape pasture, she again farrowed July 31, and gave us eleven pigs. These we began feeding milk and shorts as soon as they would drink, as she was so thin from lack of feed that she could not supply her pigs properly. Thru drought the rape pasture was soon faded, and she was left to dry stalks of corn and cane, potato tops, etc., as we had no money and no feed except the oat and wheat bundles off 30 acres which never saw rain until June, then none again until two months after harvest. Two years of steady drought revealed the fact to us that the sooner we dispensed with our hogs the better for us, as we had been at a loss every year. So we slaughtered our summer pigs, beginning when mere babes of twelve pounds, and the last we fattened with its mother on government order feed, and my prize winning Duroc Jersey gave up all hope of existence after nine months of less than one-half rations. Our agent for relief work at Jenner allowed us five sacks of shorts for fourteen head, and without other feed it was impossible for the Jersey to survive. In closing I hope others will profit by my mistakes. First, patronize your home stock raiser. If he has the breed you are wanting buy from him, even tho his price may be a little higher. You have a chance to see what you are buying, and there is nothing which encourages stock raising among farmers like co-operation. Second, think of the express rate before sending far for stock. I paid \$18 express for my two Yorkshires and \$2.25 for Duroc. Third, don't buy more than you can well feed. Speculation is all right, but I believe it far better to start with few under normal conditions, the increase will be rapid. I have not kept accurate account of money expended for feed and loss of pigs, but can easily say that we are \$200 behind in our investment.

MRS. JENNIE AHERN.

Atlee, Alberta.

FILING FARM PAPERS

I notice in the January 6 issue of The Guide an item regarding filing of farm papers, receipts, etc. My plan is rather different, but very simple. I have a stick file, made of a piece of wire and turned upward, which is fixed to the wall above the kitchen table. All letters, bills, receipts, etc., are put on

this file as received. When I have the time, I enter all these in an account book, which can be bought for 25 cents. After they are entered, they are filed in a box file. This has compartments arranged alphabetically and when closed is dust proof. A paper can be found at once when needed. These files cost 30 cents. We have saved over \$200 the past year or two by having our receipts and cancelled notes at hand. My neighbors have often told me of having to pay bills twice because the receipts were just put away in a desk or box and so got lost. The account book is as valuable as the file.

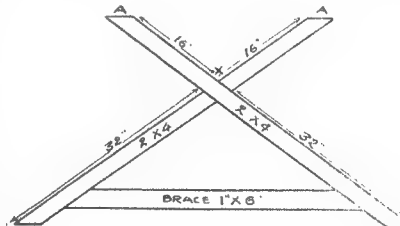
I also keep two small memorandum books handy and enter all sales of eggs, chickens and butter, so that at the end of the year I know exactly how much has been sold. This seems to be a thing not ordinarily done on a farm, and yet it is a very valuable thing to know whether your chickens, especially, are paying or not. The past year we sold \$250 worth of eggs and raised about 350 chickens from 250 hens. These are just ordinary farm chickens and had no special care or feed.

P. F. BANTZ.

OUTDOOR FEEDING OF STEERS

Until better facilities for indoor feeding can be obtained, much of the winter feeding of cattle done in the West will have to be done out of doors. Outdoor feeding will prove quite successful if proper care is taken in the sheltering and feeding of the cattle. In sections of the country where trees are abundant, the sheltered sides of the willow bluffs will prove quite sufficient shelter. Otherwise, large sheds built of logs or rough boards, so placed as to shelter from the prevailing winds, will afford good shelter. These shelters should be kept well bedded with straw.

Commence feeding as soon as the first snow covers the ground. Always keep the fattening steers separate from the rest of the herd. Feed them the very best hay you have, giving the poorer



quality to the rest of the stock. In cold, clear weather there will be little if any waste if the hay is fed on the clean snow. In warmer weather they should be fed by the use of racks built of logs. The logs, which should be about eight inches in diameter, should be placed, building style, up to the height of about a foot and a half. A space of about fifteen inches for the steers' heads should now be left and another row of logs placed around the top. The top logs can be supported by posts driven in at each corner of the rack. Uprights should be nailed about two feet apart all around the rack, preferably on the inside. This will prevent the steers from pulling the hay out or hooking each other. The racks should be about ten by sixteen feet. Keep the racks well filled with hay and remove waste about once a week.

Grain feeding should be commenced about the first of January and continued until the steers are sold. Feed very lightly at first, gradually increasing the feed until the feeders have all they wish to eat at each feed. This should not be till about a month before you intend to sell. Racks for feeding the grain, made as follows, have proven very successful on our ranch. You will need for each rack about thirty-two feet of two by four, four boards of shiplap, eight inches wide, and sixteen feet long. Also a number of rough inch-boards for braces. Make the supports for the rack as in the accompanying cut.

There should be four of these supports, one every four feet. Fit the shiplap into the sixteen-inch spaces, two boards on each side. Place quarter-round at X to make the rack grain tight. Ends can be made from twelve-inch boards. Two by four-inch pieces should be nailed along A to strengthen the edges of the rack. These racks have proven very successful, as it will be seen it is almost impossible to upset them owing to the distance the legs are apart.

As to the kinds of grain to feed: A mixture of oats and barley chop has proven most successful. Mix about one to one. Wheat mixed with oats is also good, but pure wheat is a little too strong a food. Have the chop very fine, the finer the better. A bunch of hogs running with the steers will eliminate any chance of waste when feeding.

Alberta.

—M.S.

HOW I GROW POTATOES

About the 1st to the 10th of June, 1912, I broke a nice smooth piece of prairie, two and a half inches deep. In August I backset seven inches deep, and worked down fine the same day, and on May 10, 1913, I planted ten bushels on three-quarters of it, and harvested 120 bushels of good potatoes. In planting them, I just plowed them in, planting in every third furrow, seven inches deep, down on the cold, damp bottom of the furrow, where the seed would not dry out. Then harrowed three or four times and again when the first few sprouts show up. After every rain I went thru them with the cultivator. I hand-picked every weed that was missed by the cultivator, but I never hill them up but leave the ground as flat as I can so that no rain runs away from the plant.

In 1914, the dry year, I spread some manure on the same land in the winter, not much, just a nice covering, and then planted them in crosswise from the year before, and cultivated the same as last year. I had over 90 bushels on less than three-fourths of an acre. I did this, while not one of my five nearest neighbors had a bagful. They did not plant as deep as I, and the seed dried out, and what plants did grow, were so near the surface that they came to nothing. In short, my experience shows that in this dry clay land country it is best to plant deep, eighteen inches apart, rows forty inches apart with flat cultivation, and on new land when possible or summerfallow; I do not believe in planting potatoes on stubble land of any kind.

Alberta.

—J.W.S.

THE ICE HOUSE

The place chosen for an ice house should be a place that is easily drained. The building may be placed on stone or cement walls, or on cedar posts set in the ground two feet at the very least. Excavate at least one foot below the sills, and fill with cobble stones or very coarse gravel the whole of the inside between the sills, smoothing off the surface with fine gravel or cinders. If the digging shows a clay soil, a drain should be put in to carry off the surplus moisture. Scantlings can be bedded in the fine gravel on which to place a floor of cheap lumber; place one inch apart to permit water to pass thru readily. It takes on an average from forty to forty-five cubic feet to hold a ton of ice, consequently a building 12 x 16 x 12 ft. high would hold about forty-five tons of ice well packed. Three by twelve sound pine plank may be used for sills, and for uprights two by six scantling twelve feet long, placed two feet apart at each corner, putting in an extra piece to catch lining on the inside. On the top spike two by six scantling doubled for plates. On the outside of house nail sheeting of common lumber, on which tack a double thickness of building paper. On this nail one-inch strips and finish with matched siding.

This gives a hollow dead air space of one inch to prevent the heat of the sun penetrating to the inside lining. On the inside nail sheeting, filling the six inch space with cinders, shavings or sawdust, as is most convenient. Over this sheeting nail a double thickness of paper, on which nail one inch strips again, and on these sheeting, thus making two hollow spaces of dead air one inch each and one space of six inches filled, four thicknesses of building paper, three of sheeting and one of good siding. For the roof use two by four rafters, lining the underside and filling between the rafters with dry shavings; under the shingles place two thicknesses of building paper, placing a ventilator in the centre of the roof, made so that it can be closed inside if desirable. The door should be made in two halves, and a door in the gable over the plate to put in and also take out the ice for the two top layers. The gables should be built the same as the walls. If the outside of the building is painted white it will help to keep it cool. In filling the house place the ice on its edge, placing every alternate layer crosswise, opposite the doors lay short pieces of boards and fill the door space with shavings. When the house is filled, place two feet of straw over the ice, tramping it well.

W. R. BROWNHILL.

TO BLAST LARGE STONES

No doubt the safest explosive to use in the blasting of large stones on the farm is giant or blasting powder. To prepare a large stone for blasting the ground around the stone should be removed, and a hole ought to be drilled down about half-way thru it at about the centre of the top. For this purpose steel drills similar to a cold chisel should be used. Three or four sizes of them should be used. The largest, which should be about 4-5 of an inch in diameter, should be about a foot or more in length. Smaller drills, each a little longer, are used to follow one another as the hole becomes cramped. These must be kept sharp and well tempered, so as to wear well and still not break. In drilling, an ordinary blacksmith's hammer is generally used. The drill should be turned a little at each blow, and the hole should be kept moist with water. A spoon with a thin, straight handle and flat bowl, about the size of a ten-cent piece, is used to lift out the stone dust as it is made with the drill. When the hole is drilled the desired depth, about two or three inches of giant powder is rammed in by means of a wooden plunger, the fuse is placed in the hole and should reach below the top surface of the powder. The hole should now be filled with powdered brick, which should be well rammed down, care being exercised to avoid breaking the fuse. The fuse should project about a foot outside of the hole to give time for the workmen to get well away after igniting before the explosion occurs. The work can be done at any season of the year, but it is seldom undertaken in cold weather. The drills can be secured from any hardware dealer.

Where rough wood is plentiful, it can be used to advantage in breaking up large stones. The stones should be dug around down to about level with the bottom and a good fire built, which should be continued for an hour or more, or until the stone becomes very hot. If a pail of cold water is now dashed on top of the stone it will break up into pieces that can readily be drawn by a team of horses.

W. R. BROWNHILL.

When victory is won, may there follow an era of friendly relations and complete accord—national, political and individual—among peoples within the Empire, and between the two great nations having common civilization, institutions and language—England and the United States.—Edward F. Stevens.

Your Questions Answered

In this department of The Guide questions dealing with legal matters, farm problems, livestock, or anything relating to practical farmwork will be answered. It may not be possible to answer all of them for lack of space, but those of most general interest will be answered in the order in which they come. Those wishing replies to legal or other questions by mail must enclose \$1 in payment. Veterinary questions cannot be answered, as we have not the space available. No questions will be answered for subscribers whose subscriptions are in arrears.

OVERCHARGE OF INTEREST

Q.—On September 6, 1913, I bought a buggy, giving a lien note for same. Note was endorsed on back "to be free of interest until November 1, 1913, after which interest at 8 per cent. until due; namely, 1st or 4th of March, 1914, and 10 per cent. after maturity." I was also indebted to them for \$40.30 for goods between January 31 and September 30, 1914. On December 17 I received a collection statement for \$157.45, being amount owing plus interest on note from date of issue until date of sending statement. I was unable to pay, and not being willing to give them a chattel mortgage, proceedings were commenced and a writ was served on me on December 30. I have posted a defence to court on the plea of the overcharge of interest. Since then I have seen solicitors, acquainting them that I would defend the action. After finding that said note was endorsed with the above fact; namely, freedom from interest from September to November 1, 1913, they offered to make an amendment to the writ, deducting the overcharge.

(1) Can I defend this action upon the above overcharge, if so, what is the best way to proceed, and can one defend it oneself; could it be done by letter to the court?

(2) Can a lien note be sued for as a promissory note?

(3) What would be the whole of the costs of this action, and whether any more would be added by defending it?

(4) Could I pay the amount into court less the over-charge on the interest at any time before the date set for hearing the defence?

My one object is to go the cheapest way to work and to gain time, because at present I cannot meet this amount, altho I may be able to do so in six weeks or two months' time. Of course, I intend to pay and should, and will do all I can to pay as quickly as possible. In the event of their getting judgment they will not be able to realize as the exemption law covers all I have.

I should also like to know whether after getting judgment, they could seize this coming year's crops.

Alberta.

—F.J.B.

A.—(1) Action may be defended to extent of overcharge, but if plaintiff amends writ as you mention, you will then have no defence. Defence must be in particular form. Unless you are familiar with defences you can not hope to make out a proper defence, but if you know how you may act in your own behalf.

(2) Yes.

(3) You must apply to county court for costs. They differ with distance gone making service. Your writ may show them. It usually costs more to defend, but costs are in discretion of judge.

(4) You may pay into court any sum, but plaintiff may accept or refuse. If judge thinks you paid in all due, no further costs will be allowed. You would have to pay in costs to date as well as claim.

Your next year's crop may be seized when harvested.

MOVING PORTABLE BUILDINGS

Q.—I sold a quarter-section last October; I had spoken to the man about buying the farm. He seemed quite anxious but gave me no decided answer. This was the first of August. There was nothing more said about the sale until the latter part of October. In September I moved the portable granary over on to my homestead to store my grain. He bought that farm with no mention of any buildings, and after finding that I had taken the granary away, he wants me to take it back. I told him that the building did not be-

long to the farm and when he bought it there was no building on it. He says he will take it to law. Can he claim something that was not on the farm when he bought it?

Sask.

—J.W.K.

A.—The purchaser of the farm has no claim whatever on the granary. Keep your granary. If you are sued you will win.

MORTGAGE CLAUSE IN NOTE

Q.—Some time last summer I signed a printed form of note used by a lumber company in this district. When asked to sign it, I was very busy in the field and did so without reading it. Since redeeming the note I find that it contains a clause which binds the maker to mortgage his land for the amount of the debt. Is this clause legal since I thought at the time that I was signing an ordinary lien note?

A.—The note in itself is valid and would have, if read before signed, created a valid charge on the land mentioned. If it was represented to maker as an ordinary note and maker never intended to create a charge on the land then it may be inoperative as a mortgage. The rule is that a literate man is bound by his contracts unless while exercising reasonable care he has been misled by misrepresentations.

TO PROTECT A PATENT

Q.—I have applied for patent on a gas engine. Could you tell me how I can protect myself from anybody that knows what I applied for. I had to explain to them the principle involved in order to get enough money to put it thru?

Sask.

—A.R.T.

A.—You say you have already applied for patent. If that is so, patent will not be issued to any other applicant without your right being first settled by arbitration. If you have not actually applied for patent you may file in the Patent Office a description of your invention as far as it has proceeded, with or without plans, at your own will, and the commissioner, on payment of \$5.00, shall cause document which is called a "caveat" to be preserved in secrecy until applicant obtains patent. If another party applies for patent, notice of his application will be sent to you. Unless you apply for patent within one year from date of filing caveat, commissioner is relieved from the obligation of giving notice.

WAGES CLAIM

Q.—I hired out to a farmer last June 15, at \$35 a month. Late in October he asked me to stay on for winter at \$10 a month. I agreed, providing that I got my summer's money. I haven't received my summer's pay yet. On each occasion that I've asked for my money I have been told to wait until he goes to town, which he doesn't seem at all likely to do this winter. I've been to the magistrate in town, and he has sent a letter to the farmer. The farmer, from all accounts is used to those letters. This farmer, when he hired me said that he was farming a section; that he had bought half of it. He doesn't own an acre. It's all rented, and his lease is out this year. There are only two horses that I believe are paid for, and one cow and calf. All the wheat was hauled out long ago, and he has hardly any oats of his own. There are about 2,000 bushels of oats belonging to the owner of the farm, as well as pig feed and hay. In the event of the renter not being able to pay my wages, can the owner of the farm be compelled to pay them? Since receiving the letter from the magistrate the boss has been putting thru a deal to trade off the cow and calf. Is this lawful? Can I seize the two horses?

Sask.

—O.F.

A.—Your only remedy is to sue him in the district court. The owner of farm is not liable for your wages, nor can you seize any stock or chattels without first obtaining judgment, and even then if the stock you mention is all he has, it would be exempt.

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The Course of Study

In the Course of Study prepared for the Local Associations by the Canadian Council of Agriculture many books have been recommended. After some search we have made arrangements to supply any of these books that may be required. The following list includes most of the books recommended or something else better. All prices are postpaid. Books marked * are kept in stock in The Guide office and can be mailed immediately. Others must be ordered from the publishers, which will require from six to ten days extra. Where another address is given orders should be sent to that address.

STUDY 1	
Changed Conditions Demand a New Program	
REFERENCES	
Rural Life in Canada, by John MacDougall	\$1.00
Chapters in Rural Progress, by L. N. Butterfield	1.10
The Country Town, by W. L. Anderson	1.10
Census of Canada, 1911, free upon application to Census Dept., Ottawa.	
STUDY 2	
Country Life Problem in Outline	
REFERENCES	
Report of President Roosevelt's Country Life Commission	\$1.00
The Rural Life Problem of the United States, by Sir Horace Plunkett	1.35
The Challenge of the City, by Dr. Josiah Strong	.70
The Challenge of the Country, by George Walter Plake	.85
Rural Wealth and Welfare, by Fairchild	1.40
The Country Life Movement, by L. H. Bailey	1.25
Constructive Rural Sociology, by Gillette	1.60
STUDY 3	
Better Farming Movement	
REFERENCES	
The Agricultural Gazette of Canada, apply Dept. of Agriculture, Ottawa, per year	\$1.00
Reports Departments of Agriculture, free upon application to departments.	
Bulletins Agricultural College, free upon application to various colleges.	
Reports Commission of Conservation, Ottawa, free upon application to Ottawa.	
Farm Management, by A. E. Warren	1.90
STUDY 4	
Better Business—Co-operation	
REFERENCES	
Co-operation and Nationality, by G. W. Russell	\$.35
Rural Credit, by M. T. Horlick	2.00
The Grange in Canada, by H. Mitchell	
Free upon application to Registrar, Queen's University, Kingston, Ont.	
*The Co-operative People's Banks, by Alphonse Desjardins	.25
Co-operation in Agriculture, by G. H. Powell	1.60
Co-operation Among Farmers, by John Leo Coulter	1.10
STUDY 5	
Bigger Profits—The Economic Situation	
REFERENCES	
Principles of Rural Economics, by T. N. Carver	\$1.45
*Agricultural Organization, by E. A. Pratt	1.25
Canadian National Economy, by J. J. Harpell	.50
History of Canadian Wealth, by Gustavus Myers	1.60
Life of Lord Strathcona, by W. T. R. Preston	2.50
STUDY 6	
The Rural Home—Yesterday and Tomorrow	
REFERENCES	
Ontario Women's Institute Reports, free upon application to Department of Agriculture, Toronto.	
Early Training of Children, by Mrs. Frank Malleson	\$.85
Principles of Home Decoration, by Candace Wheeler	1.80
Home Nursing, by E. Harrison	1.00
STUDY 7	
The Rural School—Its Development	
REFERENCES	
Report of the Board of Education of Massachusetts on Agricultural Education, free upon application to Wright & Potter, state printers, 18 Post Office Square, Boston, Mass., U.S.A.	
The Work of the Rural School, by Eggelston & Bruers	\$1.10
Report of the Wisconsin Commission upon the Plans for the Extension of the Industrial and Agricultural Training (1911), apply to State Printers, Madison, Wis., U.S.A.	
New Ideas in Rural Schools, by Betts	.70
The American Rural School, by Foght	1.35
Country Schools, by Sealy	1.20
The Outlook to Nature, by Bailey	1.25
Country Life and the Country School, by Carnoy	1.35
Special Report Consolidation of Rural Schools in Manitoba (1913), free upon application to the Department of Education, Winnipeg.	
Conditions and Needs of Rural Schools in Wisconsin, apply State Printer, Madison, Wis., U.S.A.	
Bulletin, Extension Division of the University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis. (Nominal charge 5 cents per copy), apply University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis., U.S.A.	
Report of Canadian Royal Commission of Technical Training, free upon application to the Department of Labor, Ottawa, Ont.	
Among Country Schools, by Kern	1.50
Better Rural Schools, by Batts	1.25
STUDY 8	
The Rural Church—Has It Found Itself?	
REFERENCES	
The Church of the Open Country, by Warren H. Wilson	\$.70
The Country Church and the Rural Problem, by Butterfield	1.00
The Gospel of the Kingdom (Nov. 1910), Bibliography on the Country Church, Bible House, Astor Place, New York.	
Pamphlets, free upon application to the American Unitarian Association, 25 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass., U.S.A.	
Rural Manhood, Y.M.C.A. Magazine, 124 East 28th St., New York City, U.S.A.	1.00
STUDY 9	
Socialization of Rural Communities	
REFERENCES	
Pamphlets, apply to University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis., U.S.A.	
The Survey, Social Workers' Magazine, 105 East 22nd St., New York, U.S.A.	
Social and Civic Centres, by E. J. Ward	\$1.50
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BOOK DEPARTMENT, GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG

The Farmer and the Franchise

The following is the address on the question "Are we Using the Franchise Intelligently?" delivered at the Brandon Convention by T. W. Knowles, Secretary of the Emerson branch of the Grain Growers' Association

One of the proofs that this Association is having a great educational effect upon the Northwestern farmers, is the fact that a gathering of this nature will listen to a paper with this heading. A few years back, it would not have been policy, perhaps hardly safe, to have questioned the almost divine right of the Grit to vote Grit, and believe everything, no matter how injurious to his own interest that his party newspaper and leaders told him, and the Tory to do absolutely the same for his party.

We, many of us, are no longer willing to go, hat in hand, humbly praying that the "Powers that be" will listen to our mildly spoken supplication for justice. Some of us are wondering and even doubting whether our political party of Grit or Tory has really a divine origin. We see that the political god we worship has feet and a good deal of his body of poor clay, some even say mud, and we find when we meet them at close range, that these men who sit in the seats of the scornful are mentally very ordinary men.

When we look back for the past ten years of this Association and see how much of the work and the results of our supplications to these political parties and their leaders has crystalized into progressive legislation we find we have little to be thankful for, and less to be proud of.

Let us look back mentally, and see the results of some of the reforms asked for by the organized farmers and how they have been carried out by the political parties, Grit and Tory. Some twenty years back in the room across the hall, the Patrons of Industry met in their annual convention, and government ownership of railways first saw the light of day as a political question in Canada. How it was laughed at and ridiculed! It was not practical politics, one prominent politician declared; but it was practical politics enough a few years later, for one of the political parties to go to the country on, and win the election with it. Did the country get government ownership of railways? Hardly! It got railway ownership of government instead. Before we used to think the C.P.R. owned the government, and that we had a hard, grasping task-master. Later, we found we had changed the one task-master to two, and the new one was, if possible, harder and worse than the first one.

A Good Story

I am reminded of a story that describes the situation pretty exactly. A Dutchman went to his bank to get some money. The cashier told him that owing to the war, they were not letting out any money, but he could get a check. The Dutchman could not understand this explanation, so in despair the manager was called. He, after explaining the situation for half an hour, said: "Well, surely you understand the matter now?" "Vell," said the Dutchman, "it vas like dis, ven my baby wake up in ze night and vants some milk, his mudder give him a milk ticket." The farmer asked for milk and got a milk ticket.

Then, there was the tariff and the two factions—one pledged to free trade, as they have it in England—the other out for protection as they have it in the States, only more so. The farmers, thru their representatives, asked for substantial reductions on some articles largely used in their business as farmers. Did they get it? Well, hardly. They got another milk ticket.

Then came reciprocal demurrage. The farmer shipping his grain by the car-load often found thru circumstances, over which he had no control, that it took more than 24 hours to load his car and the railway company often charged him \$1.00 a day for each and every day he kept the car over the 24 hours. Well, there was very little objection to this. The farmer found that when he had loaded his car, it was often days, sometimes weeks and occasionally months before this car was taken be-

yond Winnipeg, entailing great financial losses to the farmer, so that the farmers asked that the railways pay the farmer \$1.00 per day for every day over the rated time that the railways kept the car before delivery. Have we got that? Hardly! We did not even get a milk ticket. Then came the question of government ownership of elevators, and after two years' procrastination, we were told from the platform by a very practical politician speaking for the government, that the government intended carrying out the wishes of the farmers, and that they were to appoint a committee and state just what they wanted and how to have it carried out. Did the government do this? We got another milk ticket and a pretty expensive one it has been to us.

Then, there are some well-meaning farmers, who believe in the abolishing of the liquor traffic. Their number is increasing every year, and they have been to the Grit and Tory governments many times, and have had lots of promises; in fact, one government went so far as to place a temperance act on the Statute Books, but it did not stay there long, and the temperance people and the organized farmers who were with them in this matter, are still hoping for prohibition, but so far have had only another milk ticket handed them.

The Parcels Post

Then there was the excessive express rates, and the farmers asked for parcel post to compete with the express companies. Well, did they get it? Yes, and it's a beauty, but as far as competing with the express companies, or lowering their charges, it's another milk ticket.

I might go on with a dozen more reforms asked for, just as much needed by the farmers, but all turned down or distorted till they are worse than the original grievance.

Government Telephones, Public Market, Cheaper Money, Direct Legislation, Votes for Women, Reciprocity with the States, Wider Markets, Preferential Tariff with Great Britain, etc.—everything the farmer has asked for is either side-tracked indefinitely, or so be-deviled that when it does come into force, it leaves things in a worse state for him than the original grievance. Take the Reciprocity Pact as an example. Here is something we wanted and wanted badly. One party offered it to us. It had been the policy of the other party for thirty years, yet what happened? Another milk ticket for the farmer. Promises made by party politicians before election seem to be no more binding on them after election than treaties are with the German Emperor or his government. These men lie to us. They evade their most solemn promises. The elections are won by the most despicable bribery and corruption and intimidation by the lavish misuse of the public money, till "Politics" is a by-word and Manitoba stands degraded as a province, even in Canada, and that's going some. Yet, this is the result of our voting party. Is it time for a change—a time to throw off the filth-defiled rags of partisanship, and come out with a new, clean suit of Farmers' Politics? Think out, and work out what we want, and then stand together till we get what we demand, no matter which party goes out or in.

Winnipeg's Example

Winnipeg, thru Dixon, has shown us what independence can do when it really tries. The Israelites wandered for forty years in the wilderness till Moses led them into the Promised Land. Cannot Manitoba farmers find a Moses to lead them into a finer and cleaner political land than our province is now? Surely we have wandered in the political musk of graft, drunkenness, misrepresentation, broken promises, and business failures long enough. You know that beautiful gospel hymn, "There's a Cry From Macedonia; Come and Help Us." Cannot we change this and say

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to our leaders, "There's a Cry From Manitoba; Come, and Lead Us." That surely will not go unanswered. The Western farmer is the Ishmaelite of Canada. Every man's hand is out ready to annex more or less of his hard-earned wealth—mostly more. The government stands in with the banks, the railways, the manufacturers. They side with the "Get-Rich-Quick" against the industrial workers. The laws are largely framed, not to enforce justice, but to protect rascality. We see a common murderer created into a public hero and a trial that should have been settled in a short time stretched out to weeks, costing the province over \$150,000.00—many times more than is spent in advancing agricultural education for a year in the province. We see that our political hired man that we elected to work on the farm (the Province) now thinks he owns this farm and that we are his hired men. Let us change this. Hitch the Tory mule and the Grit mule and make a team of them. Shorten the check so that we can keep their heads out of the dirt and let them see where we want them to go. Put a new pair of lines on them, called "Common-Sense" and let us direct our team ourselves, so that when we say "Gee," they gee, and when we say "Wo," they stop. That would be better than it is now, when they take the bit between their teeth and bolt. If we furnish the feed, let us at least get some benefit from the work they do, and then who knows, we may take a notion to drive that team of party mules to Kennedy Street, and even to Ottawa itself. Hitch them up outside, good and tight, and take possession of some of the seats of the scornful ourselves. If we can block out the legislation that we have done in the past, surely we can successfully carry it out. Now, honestly, do you think we have been using our franchise intelligently? Don't you think it is time for a change? No, I don't mean the man behind you, or the man in front of you, I mean you individually. Don't wait for the other fellow's move. Perhaps he is waiting for you to start.

Selling the Birthright

Esau of old, sold his birth-right for a mess of pottage, and we think he was a foolish man. Haven't we sold our birth-right—our franchise?—and we haven't even got the mess of pottage, only the dirty mess of politics for it.

Let us have the courage of our convictions, use the same judgment in our politics that we do in our business, and we will soon see the change. Don't be led round like a bull with a ring in his nose, even if the ring is called Grit or Tory and the halter is a party newspaper.

All our work in the association so far has been just marking time at the best, keeping the enemy from making further attacks on us and gaining new victories. Let us do some of the attacking and win back some of the ill gotten spoils that have been filched from us. Let us come right out on the firing line, and press our attacks home. For our own sakes, for the sakes of our homes and wives, for our boys and girls, let us have some ambition to leave this Manitoba of ours a little better politically than it now is. If Manitoba or Canada is to be regenerated it's the organized farmers and organized workers of the cities, working with one common object in view, that will have to do it. There is no one else. It's the time for a change.

A Call To Arms

Political power is the hinge that the door of agricultural success and national greatness swings on in Canada. If the hinges are rusty with graft, or put on the wrong way, by those whose interests are not in sympathy with us, the door to our prosperity will remain closed. If, on the other hand, we become a united force in our political life, if we go to the ballot box holding a carefully-thought-out and unanimous farmer's vote, the door to better times will quickly swing open. Then we united farmers can stretch out our strong right hand and take the reward for our toil that is rightly ours. This is no idle dream, but a solution that is right within your power to accomplish.



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WINNIPEG CANADA

Therefore, men of the convention, men of the bent back but straight mind, of the hard hand, but soft heart, take another forward step. We are the men who made the West. We blazed the prairie trail. Many of your fathers blazed the trail in old Ontario. Let us and our sons blaze the political trail in Manitoba, and by so doing leave a heritage behind us, that our children and grandchildren will be proud of. Let us join hands politically with our fellow-workers for better, cleaner politics. Unite the workers against the shirkers, the industrious poor against the idle rich; let us vote intelligently. Jay Gould, the great American railway financier, when before the Interstate Commerce Commission, re the wrecking of some of the American railways, was asked what he was politically. His reply was: "When I'm in a Republican State, I'm a Republican; when I'm in a Democratic State, I'm a Democrat, but I'm an Erie Railway man all the time." So with us, if you want to call yourself a Conservative, do so; if a Liberal, do so, but vote farmers' politics and platform all the time.

Now, come into the fight, back up the churches, and if necessary, show them the way. Put the same thoroughness into this work that you put into your farm work. We may lose. Well, we will be no worse off if we do, but we may win. Remember the harder you are thrown the higher you will bounce. Be proud of your blackened eye. It isn't because you have been licked that counts, but how did you fight, and why. Many giants, great and small, stalking thru the land, headlong to the ground will fall, when met by Daniel's Band. Then dare to be a Daniel, dare to stand alone; dare to have a purpose true, and dare to make it known.

EXTENSION WORK IN SASKATCHEWAN

The University of Saskatchewan, College of Agriculture, Extension Department, is arranging for short courses in the province during February and March as follows:—Punnichy, February 2-3; Nokomis, February 4-6; Zeelandia, February 8-9; Luseland, February 16-17; Hanley, February 19-20; Grenfell, February 22-23; Windthorst, February 25-27; Qu'Appelle, March 1-3; Creelman, March 5-6; Arcola, March 8-10; Redvers, March 12-13; Carnduff, March 16-17; Alameda, March 18-19; Weyburn, March 22-24. Lectures and demonstrations will be delivered at these courses on: Forage crops for Saskatchewan. Wheat, Oats, Barley (a discussion of types and varieties). Tillage in relation to crop yields. Care and management of farm stock, with demonstration on live stock. Sheep on the farm. Co-operative live stock marketing and other topics of popular interest.

SHORT COURSES IN AGRICULTURE

Short courses in agriculture will be held at Regina College, February 8 to 13, and at Moose Jaw College, February 15 to 20. The University of Saskatchewan will supply four lecturers, who will deal with the following subjects:—

Professor Bracken:—Seed germination and plant growth; The choice of farm crops; The cause of low yields; The climate and its relation to Saskatchewan agriculture, and an illustrated lecture on "Our investigation work in crop production."

Professor Baker:—Poultry on the farm; Housing and feeding of poultry; Poultry incubation, and Poultry killing and marketing.

Professor Shaw: The draft horse; The dairy cow; Feeding and care of farm horses; The dual purpose cow; The bacon hog; Management of swine; Sheep on the farm; Some hog problems; Illustrated lecture, "Breeds and types of farm animals."

Professor Smith:—Farm machinery; Farm motors; Farm buildings.

Secretaries of agricultural societies are urged to bring these courses to the attention of prospective students in their localities. The short course in agriculture at the College of Agriculture, Saskatoon, January 18 to 23, was attended by over two hundred and twenty students.

BOOK FRIENDSHIPS

It is not the purpose of these informal little chats on books to treat books either new or old after the learned manner of the book reviewer but rather from the standpoint of an amateur who reads for the sheer joy of reading.

Among the books beloved by generations of such every-day readers is "Cradford," by Mrs. Gaskill. The story is laid in the quaintest and sleepiest of English villages where life moves along in slow and stately measures. The gossip, the friendliness and the stern proprieties of the little community are portrayed so faithfully and withal in such a kindly spirit that one is drawn into intimate companionship with the various characters.

In a book of more recent date and of American origin, "Adventures in Contentment," by David Grayson, one finds the same flavor of hominess, the same quiet atmosphere, tho of a more pastoral nature, and something of the same charm. The appeal of this book is in the atmosphere rather than in thrilling incident for it is quite plotless and yet if any reader has become so disgruntled with country life that his eyes are sealed to all its beauties and possibilities this book of Grayson's is recommended as an antidote. It might also be offered as a means of escape to many a man who is fighting a losing battle in the city.

Prophets, Priests and Kings

There will be others again who will find their greatest delight in A. G. Gardiner's unusual book, "Prophets, Priests and Kings." Books about great people are so frequently heavy and serious productions to be undertaken only by trained readers that one is apt to look askance at works of this nature. This book is of quite another sort. It contains not so much biographies as character sketches, brightly and charmingly written, and affords a pleasant and agreeable way of becoming posted on the great people of the day. The title is not fanciful, as might be supposed, but literal, since the characters dealt with include King Edward VII., the Kaiser, the Czar, Bernard Shaw, Rudyard Kipling, John Burns and a score of others. It is characteristically English in its absolutely ungloved treatment of the first people in the land. It is doubtful if such frank, outspoken criticism of the ruler and those high in parliamentary circles would be permitted in many other countries. Yet for all its blunt truthfulness there is not a suggestion of muck-raking. On the contrary, it is a dignified, yet sparkling criticism of the most outstanding people of today. It is the sort of book that one hates to even lend to a friend lest it should perchance go astray and one's book shelves be left immeasurably the poorer by its loss.

About Women

Of quite another order is The Canadian Woman's Annual and Social Service Directory, compiled by the Misses Weaver. Do you want to know the Canadian postal rates, the conditions of divorce, the provision for child immigration, the names of the officers of any woman's organization doing social work of any kind, you have but to consult this little volume. It also contains much useful information on technical education, consolidated schools, presidents of universities and children's libraries. It would indeed be quite impossible in a brief note to give any idea of the scope of this volume, suffice to say that the information which it contains involves much research work which the rank and file will be glad to be spared. It will be well worth while for any individual interested in public work and particularly worth while for any society engaged in any form of social work.

In the family of booklets is one which should be especially commended to readers of The Guide, and to societies for their consideration. It is called "Songs that Live," and is one of the booklets distributed by Cornell University. These booklets are intended primarily for distribution in the United States, but it is altogether likely that if any readers of this paper send ten cents to the New York State

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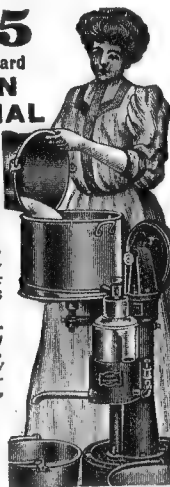
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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

College of Agriculture, Cornell University, New York, and ask for the booklet, "Songs that Live," issued in the Cornell Reading Course, they will be sent one. It is well worth trying. It deals unsparingly with the trashy, slangy, modern song, and makes a vigorous appeal for better music in the home. It would make an excellent paper to be read at a meeting of a women's club or of the Grain Growers' Association.

Any reader who would enjoy any of the above mentioned books may secure them from The Book Dept., Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, at the following prices:—

"Cranford," by Mrs. Gaskell...\$.20
 "Adventures in Contentment," by Grayson 1.35
 "Prophets, Priests and Kings," by Gardiner35
 Canadian Woman's Annual 1.10

A SCOTCH NIGHT AT SPRINGHILL

In the course of my peregrinations about this war-weary world I came at length, on Thursday evening last, to be exact, to the vale of peace, and was kindly welcomed and hospitably entertained at the cottage in the vale. After the evening repast, rendered trebly enjoyable by delicious fare, bright conversation and the delightful presence with their parents of the three fair daughters of the home, of ages varying from two to nine, mine host added this further kindness that he took me in his cutter a generous drive to one of the most beautiful districts in this beautiful province, the Springhill country.

To the northwest of it lies the long, low range of the Riding Mountains, the "hill" which doubtless gave the district its name, for Springhill is not the "hill" where there is a spring, but the place where the hill begins to "spring," that is to take its rise. South and east lies a fair country of happy homes and fertile farms stretching away toward Neepawa, distinctly visible at a distance of a dozen miles. Arden is on the horizon almost directly east, and Eden is just hidden over the rise toward the northeast. Mile after mile we drove under the glorious moonlight, up the northern slope and along the "first rise of the mountain," and on the stroke of eight arrived at the little church on the corner where a dozen cutters and sleighs in the yard showed that a goodly company had already assembled.

It was not a prayer-meeting, tho it was opened with a hymn and an invocation. It was not a concert, tho there was a good program and a merry time. It was not a public lecture, tho there were several speakers and addresses. It was the Scotch Night of the Springhill Community Club.

Training the Boys and Girls

The Springhill community is not wholly Scotch, nor even predominantly so, but they know a good thing when they see it, and it had been recently decided that Scotland should be laid under tribute to assist in furnishing entertainment and instruction to enrich the community life. The program opened with a "Hielan' Laddie" chorus well rendered by a dozen bright-faced school children. Springhill believes in having its children early accustomed to sharing and serving the community life. Wise thought! If you don't catch a boy or girl for Democracy before the age of sixteen and begin the development of the citizen character, the chances are you never will. Then we had Scottish readings and songs and choruses, a talk on Robbie Burns, emphasizing the deeper elements of his work; another on Scottish democracy and the heroism of Scottish soldiers, and for a finale, Auld Lang Syne. The company, after a few minutes of social chat, dispersed. Seven miles over the moonlit snow brought us again to the cottage and to our night's rest in the vale of peace.

The significance of it? It is this: Springhill is one of those communities that are awake and at work in the sense demanded by the twentieth century. Their meeting was not a great meeting, but it was of a new class. Their club is not a great club, but it has in it the spirit of the new time, and there is every reason to forecast a great

future for it. They are out to bring people into personal and sympathetic touch with one another. They are out to associate and unite the interests of the community, social, educational, religious, industrial, recreational. They are attempting and with growingly encouraging success to work out the old ideal:

"How good a thing it is,
 And how becoming well,
 Together such as brethren are
 In unity to dwell."

Brethren, neighbors—not mere icicles of the genus homo. Living, thinking, working—not merely existing, dormant or dead. Together, co-operating, sharing ideals, aspirations—no dog in the manger business. United, for the good of every man, woman and child, and for the ends they may together promote and advance.

For Effective Citizenship

In their meetings for study they are already stimulating thought about common practical problems of life and labor and commerce and government that will help more than a little in the days to come in the direction of effective citizenship and satisfactory community life. They do not expect to build Rome in a day. They are practical men, not visionaries. But even in the few weeks they have been operating, germ ideas have been liberated regarding the service an organized social centre might render, which without any stretch of imagination may be expected to issue in days to come in the establishment of conveniences for social enjoyment, for summer and winter recreation, for systematic study, for lectures by experts on the problems of the day, for access to a variety of books and periodicals, and for the development of the possibilities of religious life and service, which will greatly enrich and bless the whole district. The great task is at the initial stage yet. But enough has been done to warrant my closing with the greeting: Well done, Springhill. Advance. God-speed.

—W.

FARMERS ASSAIL BANKERS

Saskatoon, Sask., Feb. 4.—At a conference held here today of farmers, bankers and business men, a free and frank discussion was indulged in, during which the country bank managers were pointedly accused of incompetency and a lack of interest in the welfare of the community in which they were doing business. Several well-known farmers fathered the statement that the country bankers were failing to meet the needs of their community.

Replying, the bankers argued that circumstances altered cases, and that the banking business must be conducted at a profit. The way in which business men had in the past left farmers to themselves was adversely commented on, and the lack of proper markets was attributed to this policy. It was pointed out that farmers were buying their binder twine in Chicago and borrowing money in New York at 1½ per cent. less than they could borrow from Saskatchewan banks. Bankers should beware lest their policy should kill the goose that laid the golden egg was the thought expressed by farmer speakers.

The tariff was condemned as a burden on the agricultural community, and free trade with Great Britain advocated by the speakers for the farmers. That the surtax on land be doubled was the opinion advanced as a way in which land speculation could be reduced to a minimum. The system of government also came in for criticism. The alleged fact that the money class ruled was blamed for many of the ills suffered by the farmers. New Zealand was referred to as an ideal state, where democracy flourished for the benefit of the consumer and producer.—Winnipeg Free Press.

The next effort of the lovers of peace should be to concentrate all the world over in demanding that this unparalleled slaughter of man by man shall be the last war waged by civilized nations for the settlement of international disputes.—Andrew Carnegie.

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 Pulling on one rein.
 Logging on the bit.
 Lunging and plunging.
 Refusing to stand.
 Refusing to back.
 Shying. Balking.
 Afraid of automobiles.
 Afraid of robes.
 Afraid of clothes on line.
 Afraid of cars.
 Afraid of sound of a gun.
 Afraid of band playing.
 Afraid of steam engine.
 Afraid of the touch of shafts or harness.
 Running away.
 Kicking.
 Biting. Striking.
 Hard to shoe.
 Bad to groom.
 Breaking straps.
 Refusing to hold back while going down hill.
 Soaring at hogs or dogs along the road.
 Tail switchers.
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 Bad to hitch to buggy or wagon.

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 W. A. OLEMONS, Sec. Holstein-Friesian Association, St. George, Ont.

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CONSIDER SEED SITUATION

Grain men, bankers, grain growers,
railway men and government represen-
tatives were present at a conference
held at the Winnipeg Grain Exchange,
on Wednesday last, to consider the ques-
tion of the seed and feed supply. Among
those present were: A. F. Mantle, deputy
minister of agriculture from Sas-
katchewan; S. A. Bedford, deputy
minister of agriculture, Manitoba; D.
C. Coleman, general superintendent,
C.P.R.; Thos. S. Acheson, agricultural
agent, C.P.R.; W. C. Bowles, grain
freight agent, C.P.R.; Geo. Stephen,
general freight agent, C.N.R.; A. E.
Rosevar, general freight agent, G.T.P.;
J. Bruce Walker, Dominion immigration
commissioner; R. C. Henders, president
Manitoba Grain Growers' Association;
R. McKenzie, secretary of the same;
Thomas Sales, of Langham, Sask., repre-
senting the Grain Growers' Association
of Saskatchewan; F. X. Hahn, Mer-
chants Bank; E. P. Winslow, Bank of
Montreal; R. Campbell, Northern Crown
Bank; Vere Brown, Bank of Commerce;
M. F. Christie, president Winnipeg
Board of Trade; W. H. McWilliams,
George Fisher, F. O. Fowler, A. L. God-
frey, C. B. McNeill, W. E. Kneeland, J.
C. Gage, David Horn, W. J. Leach, W.
A. Murphy, T. A. Crerar, and others of
the Grain Exchange.

A Confidential Statement

M. F. Christie was voted to the chair.
F. O. Fowler explained how the meeting
came to be called. A number of men
had been discussing the question of the
shortage of seed and feed, and he, as
having the machinery at hand, had been
asked to call the meeting, and had done
so. The chairman thought it would be
well to know what had been done and
what was proposed to be done by the
Dominion government, and called upon
J. Bruce Walker to speak. Mr. Walker
stated that before doing so he wished to
know if the meeting was of a public or
a private character. Being assured that
nothing would be reported from the
meeting excepting what he was willing
to have published, he proceeded. Fol-
lowing his address he answered a num-
ber of questions, and there was a long
and full discussion which was partici-
pated in by all the interests present ex-
cepting the railway representatives, who
were content to be spectators.

Manitoba to Take Action

Professor S. A. Bedford brought the
regrets of Hon. Geo. Lawrence, minis-
ter of agriculture for Manitoba, who
was unable to be present, owing to the
sudden illness of a member of his fam-
ily. He had commissioned Professor
Bedford to state that he had drafted a
bill to be brought up in the legislature
early next week giving power to muni-
cipalities to deal with the question of
seed grain, and in cases where the muni-
cipalities were not able to finance such
a scheme, the government would come
to their assistance. Following the meet-
ing Professor Bedford stated to mem-
bers of the press that this item was
for publication.

Finally it was decided to appoint a
committee to secure data, and it was
moved and carried that this committee
consist of three representatives of the
Grain Growers' Associations, three
from the bankers, one each from the
three railways, one representative from
each of the governments, three from
the Winnipeg Board of Trade, three
from the elevator interests, and that
this committee should have power to
add to its numbers.

In view of the short time remaining
in which anything could be done, it was
further decided that representatives on
this committee should be selected by
the various interests and that commit-
tee thus constituted meet in the same
place on Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

To violate The Hague Conventions, to
violate neutrality and treaties, as Ger-
many has done in the case of Belgium,
is a dreadful thing, and represents the
gravest kind of international wrong-
doing; but it is less contemptible than
the indifference shown by the United
States in its tame acquiescence in a
wrong which it had solemnly under-
taken to oppose.—Theodore Roosevelt.

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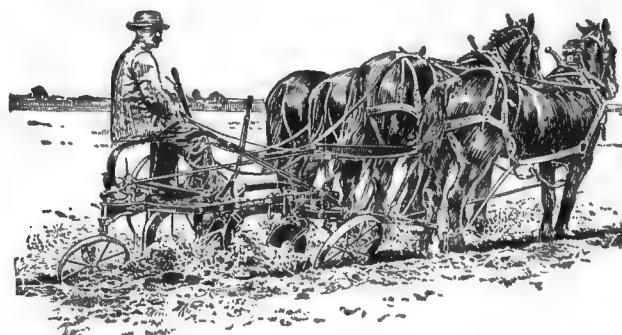
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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS
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The Guide's House

Answers to Questions Which Have Been Asked by
Prospective Builders

So many questions have been asked and suggestions made in regard to the model farm house in the issue of January 13, that it has been found necessary to write another brief article on the subject.

It might be worth while at the outset to give some idea of the cost of preparing such an attraction for the paper and the unusual value of the plans. For an individual to have such a house designed for his own exclusive use would cost him about fifty dollars. Even stock plans, which are sold by certain architects in great numbers, cost from ten to thirty-five dollars. In addition to the days of work expended by the architect upon this dwelling, the engraving for reproduction in The Guide cost over ten dollars and the space very much more.

It should be explained also that when these plans are made the architect does not draw each set of plans over again, as some of our readers have supposed. They are reproduced by a process of printing. Therefore the alterations some readers require will have to be made by the carpenter. Many of these are very simple, such as reversing the plans, or making the two changes which to one man would make it the perfect house, namely, putting a door from the porch to the hall and another at the back of the kitchen opening into the yard.

Changes Easily Made

Some readers have asked if it is not possible to change the windows either entirely or in part to plain glass. Quite possible, and at no extra expense. The house will lose in beauty thereby, particularly in the interior effect, as sunlight falling thru small panes of glass is one of the greatest possible sources of beauty in a room, due to the shadows cast by the intersecting bars. This, however, is simply a matter of preference. If so many small panes are an objection in the eyes of any readers, small panes may be used in the upper sash and plain glass below. As already said, plain glass can be used without any extra expense in both sashes, but it will quite alter the appearance of the house and detract from its distinction. One reader asks if a plain plate glass window could not be used in front. If this were done it would not be advisable to use the group of small-paned windows above, but just two plain windows some distance apart. As already stated, the house would lose immeasurably in charm by the alteration.

Another reader would like an archway between the kitchen and living-room, and this matter also could be changed by the carpenter with little or no extra expense to the home builder.

The Cost

The most oft-repeated question is, what would the house cost, completed? The reason this was not given at the outset is that in a territory as large as that covered by The Guide it is such a variable quantity. The architect who planned it, anxious to be on the safe side, estimated it at \$2,500, but one reader has submitted it to a contractor in his district and got an estimate of \$1,300, whereas another man declares he can build it for \$1,000. With each set of plans, the cost of which is only \$2.00, there is a complete bill of the materials required, including plaster, cement, nails, paint and hardware. It will be much more satisfactory in every way to send for the plans and submit them to a local contractor for an estimate. The Guide cannot undertake to investigate the local conditions in scores of districts scattered over three provinces.

Some of the more technical questions concerning this house are answered below.

Someone has asked the nature of the outside finish. It is fir siding. Another man has stone and gravel on his farm and wants to know whether to use stone or cement for the basement. Either one is good and he would do well to use whichever comes least ex-

pensive. There is this advantage in using the cement that unskilled labor could be utilized, whereas the other would require the services of a stone mason. Perhaps this native stone could be used for the fireplace and save the cost of facing brick. The estimate of the lumber published with the plans did not cover the cost of cement and plaster.

It is to be finished thruout with lath and plaster and the laths are included in the estimate. Edge grain fir flooring is used thruout and the doors and trimmings are also of fir. This makes a very beautiful finish if treated with dull varnish stains which dry without a gloss. The cost of carpenter work at 35 cents an hour would be, roughly estimated, about \$350.00.

One reader intends to build on a hill and have piping from wash room and bath room, and the he did not mention it, it is to be hoped from a sink in the kitchen also. He inquired concerning the piping required. The inside sewer pipe should be of cast iron, four inches in diameter, with leaded joints. The outside piping, also four inches in diameter, should be of salt glazed tile with cement joints and should begin three feet outside the building.

The wall studs are fourteen feet in height and the lumber estimate includes lining and siding but it does not cover cost of foundation and brick for chimney. The cupboard along the wash room wall reaches to the ceiling. There is a door from the hallway to the kitchen. A door could not be made directly from the verandah to the kitchen, but as already pointed out, it would be easy to have a door which opens into the hall from the front porch. The size of the ground floor is 28 by 34 feet with a full sized cement basement under house and porch.

Yes, heating with a furnace is best, as it keeps the floor so much warmer, and this is a great advantage both in comfort and health for the women who have to stand so much on their feet.

The subscriber at Fulda is advised to reverse the whole plan and not just the back of the house. Any competent carpenter can do this without the least difficulty. If the lady who wanted to incorporate a front hall, stairs and parlor will look up the original article on this house she will see that two ways have been left for enlarging it.

The Fireplace

One subscriber writes that he thinks the fireplace will add too much to the cost of the house and that he would prefer to leave it out. This will really involve no change at all. The architect hesitated for some time over the fireplace, but as few good city homes are built these days without an open grate and as The Guide believes that farmers have as fine an appreciation of the beautiful in life as city people, it was put there, taking the precaution of making the one chimney serve for furnace, cook-stove and fireplace, so as to make the expense as insignificant as possible. It is hoped that it will be left as often as possible in homes where there are young people growing up, as pleasant memories of childhood are more precious to most of us than a few acres of land.

Any reader who wishes a copy of the complete working plans, and bill of materials of this house, which was pictured and described in The Guide of January 13, may receive them by sending \$2.00 to Book Dept., Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg.

Professor Rait, of Glasgow University, makes the following reply in the Spectator to a correspondent who protested against the word "British" in substitution for "English": "The usage depends upon nothing more sacred than an international treaty. The first clause of the Act of Union of 1707 runs: 'That the two kingdoms of Scotland and England shall upon the first day of May next ensuing be united into one kingdom by the name of Great Britain.'"

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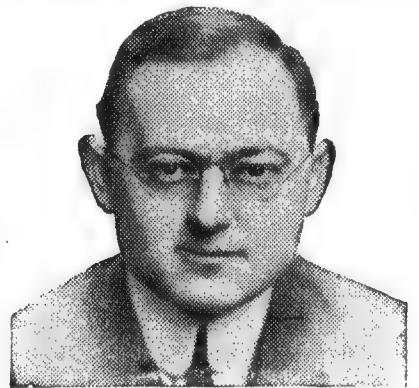
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Toronto, Ont.

Planning the Farmstead

Continued from Page 9

to dig a hole, since the roots should be shaken out and not crumpled up in a bunch. The distance they should be apart for a shelter belt, is from three to four feet each way, but if you want an avenue, they should be much wider, say, from twelve to fifteen feet, according to the nature of the tree planted. The maple is perhaps one of the easiest and best of shade trees to grow, while the cottonwood is a quick grower and gives a good shade, it has perhaps not so good a reputation. The elm, too, is regarded as being a good tree for avenue purposes.

My idea of planning a homestead is, first of all, to allow yourself lots of room, then arrange your shelter belts so that they don't spoil your view, also have your flower beds where they can get plenty of sun. Don't put them in the shade of a belt, and where you can do so to advantage, introduce a graceful curve or two in preference to so many straight lines and it will surprise you what an improvement it will make to your plan. Also you will naturally have your lawn in front of the house, or else next to the house and between the house and vegetable garden, so as to keep the latter in the background.

OSWALD HODGES.

Willow Bunch, Sask.

BEAUTIFYING THE FARM HOME

Third Prize Article

On or about July 20, 1907, I paid a visit to the Indian Head Experimental Farm, and it was then I caught the tree-planting fever. The finely sheltered fields of the experimental farm were a surprise to me, and I resolved to plant trees. I had a granary—since converted into a house—in which we still live, situated on a piece of rough land that was naturally divided into a ten-acre field by having a creek on three sides of it. The road ran along the fourth side. I had a fire guard plowed around this field to protect my granary. This fire guard was summer-fallowed and enlarged in 1908. The first breaks were set out in 1909, on the summer-fallowed strip. The trees, about 1,200, were obtained from the Indian Head Forestry Station. In 1910 and 1911 I completely closed in the field, setting out each year 1,500 more trees. Stock was obtained from Indian Head, Manitoba and American nurseries. Experience has since taught me that nursery stock should be bought as close to home as possible. Another break was set out down the centre of this ten-acre field, making two little fields of equal size. One was sown to grass, and is used for a ram or calf pasture. One-eighth of an acre was enclosed also for orphan lambs requiring to be hand raised.

Success with Evergreens

Subsequent plantings have been confined to evergreens. Contrary to expectations, I found no difficulty in getting them to live and thrive. Five hundred were planted in 1912, four hundred and eighty are alive and doing well. I have in all twelve hundred evergreens well established now. The following is a list of deciduous and evergreen trees that I find well suited to this district: Box elder, poplar—many varieties—elm, ash, golden willow, laurel leaf willow, Ontario soft maple, birch and American mountain ash, white spruce, blue spruce, Norway spruce, Englemann spruce, Scotch pine, jack pine, lodge-pole pine, native Manitoba cedar and balsam fir. All plantings were set out on summer-fallow. The evergreens were planted mostly round the house, enclosing a lawn of a quarter of an acre. On the outside edge of the lawn are the flower beds. One is a perennial border, the others are sown to spring and fall bulbs, annuals and flowering shrubs, which give us an unbroken procession of bloom from the time scillas push their little blue heads thru the ground in April until the fall frosts nip the dahlias and gladiolas in September. The soil round the house, to a depth of two feet by two feet wide, was removed and replaced by good soil taken from summer-fallowed land. Creepers and perennials were planted in this bed. There are

many perennials that do well in the West. I have found the following very satisfactory, scillas, tulips, columbines, Canterbury bells, pinks, bleeding heart, paeonies in great variety, day lilies, iris lilies, Iceland poppies, Oriental poppies, Chinese bell flower and golden glow. In growing perennials from seed I have most success from late fall sowing. North of the house a shrubbery was planted and a summer house and some rustic arches erected. Creepers were planted and are making fine growth. The Virginia creeper is by far the best climber with me, no amount of heat or cold seems to affect it. In the shrubbery I have many bushes that seem to be at home in Saskatchewan. First on the list is the lilac in great variety, for hedge or group purposes it is excellent. The sumac, flowering currant, barberry, honeysuckle, spireas, caraganas, viburnums, hydrangea, artemesias are all hardy with me. I also have some rose bushes. The rosa rugosa and hybrids are, I think, most satisfactory for the West. The hybrid perpetuals can be grown here with fair success, but require more care and attention.

Must Plant on Summer-fallow

From my few years' experience in tree planting in the West I find that to be successful it must be done on summer-fallow. Don't try any short cuts to results by planting big trees. The smaller the trees are the better. This applies to evergreens also. An evergreen ten to twelve inches high is almost sure to live if properly handled, while one about three or four feet high is almost sure to die. All the information necessary may be obtained from the Department of Agriculture. Cultivate thoroughly until you can't get between the rows any more. A strip of land a rod wide on each side of the breaks plowed and kept cultivated helps immensely. Potatoes may be grown on it to pay the expense of cultivation. Patronize Western Canadian nurseries. The closer to home you can procure nursery stock the better. A common comment of visitors to my home is the amount of work my garden entails. I have found it a great pleasure and feel well paid for capital and labor expended.

F. E. WILSON.

Caron, Sask.

Special Garden Crops

Continued from Page 11

ing some years. Some have great rhubarb by having two patches and using each in alternate years. Manure should be used as a mulch in the fall and dug in in the spring.

Onions should be on clean, well manured land which has been packed before planting; rows about a foot apart. Set the drills so as to sow about twenty seeds to the foot. Keep clean of weeds while these are small, so as not to disturb the roots of the young onions. Watch for the cutworm. Treat him to sweetened bran and paris green. We find Red Wethersfield the best in this district. This year they were a partial failure in many gardens owing to grubs and drought. We sold over \$200 worth. They sold for three to four cents per pound, but that is rather high in price, altho the yield was proportionately small. One store which we sold to for three cents per pound came out then with an advertisement that cooking onions were reduced to three pounds for twenty-five cents. Then we made a house-to-house canvass and sold them like hot cakes for four cents per pound till all were sold.

We prefer Golden Bantam for sweet corn, and have had it mature for seed. It is the best in quality, to our taste. Some was sold last year for fifteen cents per dozen, but there is no market for any quantity here. If I were to eulogize that corn to its value I would lose the prize for being addicted to verbosity. Corn, if planted deep, may be sown on May 15 to 20. For pickling beans grow Stringless, and Golden Wax for string beans. The ripened beans suit me better than the "little white bean" for use in winter. Do not sow till danger of frost is past.

Out of five well-recommended varieties of cabbages grown on four acres we found, in 1914, the Danish Ballhead

OATS WHEAT POTATOES

Vegetable and Flower Seeds

The general shortage of good Seed Grain throughout the West emphasizes the importance of securing high quality Seed. It is imperative that every farmer harvests a bumper crop to assist in overcoming the present financial depression. Pure Seed is absolutely necessary to secure the expected increase in yield and quality. We have choice Seed Grain of the highest type, of strong, vigorous growing vitality.

SEED OATS-WHEAT-POTATOES

Prices quoted are on quantities of 10 bushels or more. Use Stock No. when ordering. Add 25c for 2 bushel cotton wheat bag. Add 20c for 2½ bushel cotton oat sack.

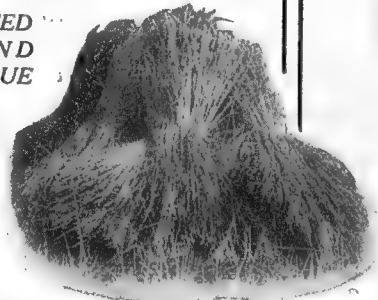
	Stock No.	Brandon Price	Calgary Price
WHEAT Marquis	E90	\$1.75	\$1.75
OAT Seger	E87	1.10	1.25
OAT American Banner	E80	.90	.90
OAT Abundance Regenerated	E84	.83	.85
OAT Victory	E86	.85	1.00
OAT Garton's No. 22	E85	.83	.85
POTATOES Early Ohio	E92	1.45	1.70

SURE-GROWING GARDEN SEEDS

No.		Pkt.	Oz.	Lb.
25	Beans—Golden Wax Improved	.05	\$	.30
48	Beans—McKenzie's Matchless	.05		.35
122	Beet—McKenzie's Extra Early	.05	.25	1.75
124	Beet—Covent Garden	.05	.10	1.35
175	Cabbage—McKenzie's Northern Favorite	.10	.35	
176	Cabbage—McKenzie's Copenhagen Market	.10	1.15	
203	Cabbage—Danish Summer Ballhead	.10	.75	
229	Cabbage—Danish Ballhead	.10	.30	
280	Cabbage—Danish Stonehead, Red	.10	.40	
307	Carrot—McKenzie's Garden Gem	.10	.25	1.75
315	Carrot—St. Valery	.05	.20	1.75
339	Cauliflower—McKenzie's Early Snowcap	.25	3.25	
368	Celery—Brandon Prize	.10	1.00	
477	Corn—McKenzie's Northern Success	.10		.40
543	Cucumber—McKenzie's Prolific	.10	.25	1.75
549	Cucumber—Fordhook White Spine	.05	.15	1.30
682	Lettuce—McKenzie's Prairie Queen	.05	.25	
684	Lettuce—May King	.05	.20	
688	Lettuce—Iceberg	.05	.20	
717	Lettuce—Paris White Cos.	.05	.20	
831	Onion—McKenzie's Giant Perfection Globe	.10	.30	2.75
834	Onion—McKenzie's Selected Red Wethersfield	.05	.25	1.85
929	Parsley—Champion Moss Curled	.05	.20	1.55
951	Parsnip—Manitoba Prize Intermediate	.05	.20	1.35
1016	Peas—Quite Content	.05		.50

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1 SHOE ELEVATOR WHEAT TESTER

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Strong enough to keep your own live stock where they belong and your neighbor's out. The best way to hold neighborly friendships is to fence to prevent trespassing. The fence that "locks the bars," that "stays put" is the

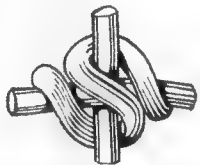
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We have Shares to fit any make of plow in Western Canada

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13 and 14 inch\$2.35
15 and 16 inch\$2.60

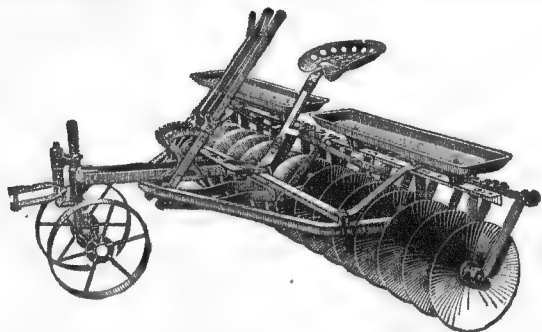
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Deering Tillage Implements



GIVE a Deering disk harrow a chance to show how much it will add to your profits, and you'll never again be without one. Even in unfavorable years, seed beds prepared with a Deering disk gave a yield that was almost normal.

The disk harrow does a work that no other tool will do. It is a moisture conserver as well as a soil pulverizer and mulch maker. The Deering disk is built to do all this work as it should be done.

The Deering is a bumper type harrow with a rigid one-piece main frame, which, with the adjustable snubbing blocks, holds the gangs to their work and keeps them level in all kinds of soil. The disks are designed both to penetrate and pulverize—a combination you will appreciate if you have never before used a Deering disk harrow—and they cannot work loose.

The Deering tillage line, which includes disk harrows, peg-tooth and smoothing harrows, drills and cultivators, is handled in your neighborhood by a Deering local agent who will show you all the good features of the line. See the Deering line before you buy, or write to the nearest branch house for catalogues and full information.



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to be the best. Owing to extreme drought not many of the other kinds headed at all. We have some tons on hand now, and there is very little sale locally at one and a half cents per pound. The stores sell them from three cents up. I believe the best location to raise vegetables is on a city lot that has a store on it. What do you think?
W. J. BOUGHEN.

Valley River, Man.

CELERY CULTURE

Successful growing of celery involves considerable labor and attention. Seed should be sown in the hotbed about the middle of April for early celery and one month later for late. A rich, well drained, sandy loam is the ideal soil, rich in plant food. Clay soils are too hard to work. Celery requires to be strongly fertilized. Barn-yard manure at the rate of 30 tons per acre is about right. The soil cannot be made too rich. Well rotted manure is advisable, and should be well worked in. On June 1 the plants should be transferred from the flats to open trenches 15 inches by 15 inches deep, with six or seven inches of well-rotted manure in the bottom and four inches of soil on top. Place the plants one foot apart in the rows and the rows three feet apart. If convenient the plants will be stronger if shifted twice, from the hotbed to the cold frame and then to the flats. The soil in the boxes should contain, if at all possible, a nitrogen fertilizer to stimulate growth. Self-blanching varieties are to be preferred, such as White Plume, Giant Pascal and Golden Self-Blanching. Store in boxes having the roots in moist soil and the head should be kept perfectly dry at a low temperature.

R. K. MONKMAN.

A VALUABLE BOOK

Bulletin No. S-8 of the Seed Branch, Dominion Department of Agriculture, is now in press and will soon be available for distribution thru the Publications Branch, Ottawa. It is published to meet the great demand for "Farm Weeds" which was revised and enlarged in 1909. This further revision and extension contains 180 odd half-tone illustrations of weeds and weed seeds. Among other matter it treats of the condition of seed grain actually used by Canadian farmers and the distribution of weed seeds by commercial feed grain, mill feeds and screenings from terminal elevators.

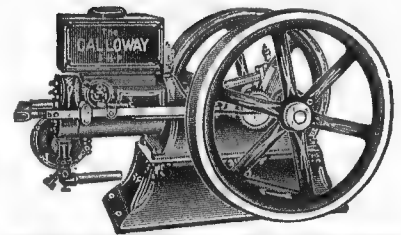
Sowing Weeds in Seed Grain

In the spring of 1913 officers of the Dominion Seed Branch took samples, representing as accurately as possible the average seed used in the districts visited from over 2,000 farmers thruout Canada. Of 978 samples of oats analyzed at the Ottawa Seed Laboratory, 547 of these, or 56 per cent., contained an average of 76 noxious weed seeds per pound, the highest number being 4,838 in the pound. In 860 or 88% of the samples there was an average of 239 of other weed seeds, the highest number being 6,954 per pound. With this weed seed content and the rate of seeding reported, an average of 6,400 noxious and 20,800 other sorts of weed seeds would be seeded on each acre of land in oats. Barley and wheat showed similar results. Some of these weed seeds are difficult to clean out, but most of them can be separated by a fanning mill properly equipped and well operated.

Weed Distribution by Feed Grain

Ordinary commercial grades of grain coming out of terminal elevators are foul with weed seeds. Analysis of five samples of No. 2 Canada Western oats taken from as many terminal elevators showed 313 noxious weed seeds per pound and a much larger number of other weed seeds. In transportation some of these are distributed along the railroad and introduced into new localities. Many wild oats and mustards fed in uncrushed oats to horses will live and pollute farm lands. Others become mixed with the manure in handling dirty grain and other feeds. Such feeds should be thoroughly ground, and weedy manure should be heated or rotted in order to destroy the vitality of weed seeds.

There are no perfectly honorable men, but every true man has one main point of honor and a few minor ones.—G. B. Shaw.



Lots of Power for Less Money

The Galloway five horse power at our new low price is the power sensation of the year. It's positively the most engine for the money ever offered by anybody, any place, anywhere, at any time. It's positively A1 in high quality of material, finish, design and workmanship. Absolutely supreme in power, simplicity and design, not over-rated, nor high-speeded, but large bore and stroke, and plenty of weight, low speed, built for long, hard, continuous service. All other sizes from 1 1/2 h. p. up to 15 h. p. proportionately low in price. Our engines are made in our own great modern factories by the thousands, from the very finest materials, on automatic machinery, all parts standardized and alike and sold to you direct from the factory for less money than middlemen can buy engines no better at wholesale and in many cases not nearly so good, in solid carloads for spot cash.

Don't Get Fooled

by the light high-speeded, short-lived, cheap engine, nor by the high priced, ordinary engine with four middlemen's profits as the only excuse for that price. Check our engine point for point with them all, measure the bore and stroke, put them on the scales for weight, size them all up for simplicity, then test ours out side by side with every make and kind, regardless of who makes it or what price they ask, and we will leave it entirely to you to be the judge. Sold on thirty days' free trial. Every sale backed by a \$25,000 bank bond.

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When ordering your Field Seeds, just remember that Edmonton district had the largest crop of Oats, Barley and Flax Seeds, Timothy Seed, Western Rye Grass and Brome Seed that was grown in Canada. And we can quote you close prices on Extra Good Samples of Seeds of high Germination. Write for Prices and Catalog.

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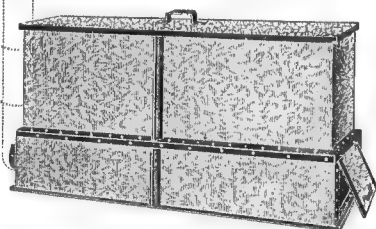


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Fire Box 14 in. x 2 ft. x 6 ft.
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The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited

Notice is hereby given that The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session for an Act in amendment of Chap. 80 of Act of Parliament 1-2 Geo. V. to enable the Company to lend money to customers and others having dealings with the Company, and to guarantee the performance of contracts by such persons, and also to enable the Company to carry on a mercantile business upon the co-operative principle.

DATED at Winnipeg this 23rd day of December, A.D. 1914.

BONNAR, TRUEMAN, HOLLANDS & ROBINSON,
Solicitors for the Applicant.

INTERLOCKING DIRECTORATES

Editor, Guide:—There was quite a discussion on the subject of interlocking directorates at the United Farmers' convention, and it seems to me there is much misconception on the subject, which makes it possible for misguided people to use it for their own ends and to the great disadvantage of the farmers' association. I do not pose as an expert on the subject, but am writing with the hope of opening up the question in your valuable paper, so that we may have the opinions of yourself and others who are well versed on the subject.

Now there is no doubt that a director of a bank, if he is also a director of a railway, mortgage company or other commercial undertaking, is likely to influence conditions which, while being to the interest of the various companies concerned, would be detrimental to the general public by the formation of trusts and combines. Therefore farmers as well as others have pledged themselves against this practice. But it is a very different thing for a farmers' association to follow out this practice within its own institution, and if it is found by the other interests that a combination which is really co-operation, works to such an advantage to themselves even if detrimental to others, can the farmers themselves afford to sacrifice their interest just to set others a good example, particularly when confined to its own institution it is practically co-operative in its work?

To me it seems that a man placed as a director on a farmers' association board would not be out of place as a director of a stock yard, farmers' elevator company or even a farmers' bank or other institution which aims co-operatively to benefit the farming class, for while they might form a combine to benefit farmers, it would not be injurious to the public at large, but rather a benefit, as it possibly may enable the cost of producing and distributing farm produce to be reduced.

This is my way of looking at the matter, and as in the preamble of the resolution which came before the convention, The Guide was mentioned as a supporter of this principle, I for one would be glad of your comment on the matter. Thanking you in anticipation.

Yours truly,

FRANCIS C. CLARE, Sec.,
Edmonton Local U.F.A.
North Edmonton.

THE RURAL POST OFFICE

Editor, Guide:—Mr. Buckingham's article, which appeared in The Guide of January 20, re rural post offices, calls attention to a very real grievance, and one for which a remedy must be found if our co-operative associations are to be as successful and beneficial as we hope them to be. There cannot be many rural districts where the charges laid by Mr. Buckingham do not apply in a greater or less degree. Under the present system cheapness and expediency are considered by the government before efficiency and good service. No man can serve two masters properly, and he will be pretty sure to serve the one who pays him best. Persons in rural districts are often subjected to all kinds of petty annoyances, worry and discourtesy because they do not choose to patronize the store owned by the postmaster. If the store should be full of customers you may have to wait some time before being attended to, and your mail may be thrown out to you as tho a very special favor was being conferred. Sometimes the postmaster will suggest that you get your mail where you get your groceries, and if you ask a polite question about your mail you may not always get a civil reply. Cases have come to light where The Guide has not been delivered, and heaven only knows how many tricks are played that never come to light, or, if they do, are not investigated. A post office to give satisfactory service should not be connected in any way with a store of any kind, least of all a grocery store, and a postmaster should be required to devote his undivided attention

The Mail Bag

to the work. Under the present system the store is the first consideration and the post office a secondary affair, a kind of side line to be attended to when other business is not pressing. The whole system of rural post offices badly needs reorganizing, and every local could help bring the matter to a head by passing a resolution condemning the present system, and have them moved by the delegates to the convention at Regina. I intend to take the matter up here, and will move a resolution at our next meeting on February 6."

A. E. RANDALL.

Warman, Sask.

FOR INCOME TAX

Editor, Guide:—In your issue of the 20th inst. an article entitled, "Raising War Revenues," gives an account of the passing of a resolution at the Brandon convention favoring the Taxation of Land Values as a substitute for the tariff, and states that there was only one dissenting vote, which no doubt was mine. The Guide states that there was no amendment offered to this resolution, a delegate merely suggesting the addition of a clause in the form of a graduated Income Tax intended to fall on the large capitalist who lived in the city and owned no land. But instead of just suggesting this, I moved an amendment that such a clause be inserted in the resolution, and it was immediately seconded. Possibly I was misunderstood, for the resolution was put to a vote, the amendment not being given a hearing, and as I stood in favor of the amendment that I moved being inserted in it, therefore I did not vote for the resolution. I may say that I am in favor of Free Trade and Taxation of Land Values with a surtax on land held for speculative purposes, but consider the Income Tax necessary for the reasons already stated. This question was discussed at our local association meeting on January 23, and a resolution was passed endorsing the stand I had taken in favor of an Income Tax, and protesting against the manner in which the resolution was voted on at the convention.

BERT McLEOD.

Shoal Lake, Man.

PARTY POLITICS

Editor, Guide:—I read with much interest a letter from J. G. Moffat, in your issue of December 16, headed "Against party politics," in which he points out the danger of having our farmers' ranks split up by party politics, and states that such a system must soon be for a better form of government, in which I entirely agree, and may add that I have been firmly convinced of this for the past twelve months. Every person to whom I have spoken on the subject, including farmers and members of parliament, have entirely concurred with me, and a motion has been dealt with at our annual U.F.A. convention, which was held in Edmonton, January 19 to 21.

Having diagnosed the disease, Mr. Moffat also points out the difficulty in its treatment, "of accusing each other of writing or speaking for party ends." This I acquit everyone else of, but plead guilty to myself, being a party man—only a farmers'—as I am confident that if we each leave off our Liberal or Conservative spectacles and put on glasses which only fit a farmer, organize, nominate and work for a farmer candidate in each agricultural district, we could gain enough seats in parliament to hold the balance of power in both parties and emancipate ourselves and them from the bondage of trusts and monopolists.

What would have been the probable result if the farmers had done so at the last Manitoba election? The chances are all in their favor, that they would be the most important factor for good in the provincial house now.

Mr. Moffat also refers to the low-down practices in that election. This I know nothing about, but I feel sure there are many good men in both par-

Sell Your Experience

BOOKS AS PRIZES

Contributions Wanted

Would you like to add to your library? You can obtain the following books by making use of some of the odd moments in the evenings. Glance over the following titles:

1. Elements of Agriculture.
2. Grasses and How to Grow Them.
3. Alfalfa.
4. Poultry Manual (A complete guide to success).
5. Egg Money, How to Increase It.
6. Chicks, Hatching and Rearing.
7. Poultry Houses, Coops and Equipment.
8. Turkeys, Ducks and Geese.
9. Poultry Remedies.

We intend publishing a Special Seed and Poultry Number of The Guide in the latter part of February, and in order to make the issue as practical as possible, we want to publish the actual experiences of farmers who have made a success of poultry raising and seed production. In order to make matters easy for contributors, and also to obtain as much valuable information as possible, we have divided the subjects up under the following headings. For the best article on either of these subjects, as outlined below, we will give the complete library as above; for the second best article we will give any one of the first three books and out of the remaining six books, and for the third best article, any one of the first three books and any two of the remaining six. The subjects are as follows:—

SUBJECT No. 1—MAKING DOLLARS FROM FARM POULTRY

Contributions on this subject should deal with:—
The suitable breed.
Kinds of feeds used.
Quantity of feed used.
Care and housing of the chickens.
Whether natural hatching or incubators were used.
How the chickens were sold, alive or dressed.
What price was obtained for the poultry.
How much the feed cost.
Whether the eggs are sold to the storekeeper, or traded, or sent direct to private customers.
What profit do you consider can be made from farm poultry?

SUBJECT No. 2—HOW I RAN MY INCUBATOR

Contributions on this subject should contain complete instructions as to:—
How incubators can be run successfully.
What dangers to avoid when operating them.
Personal experience is what is wanted, and the article should contain a statement of the number of chicks hatched out of a setting. Brooders, too, are used in connection with the incubators, and hence, to be complete, the experience should describe how to care for and feed the chicks until they are old enough to look after themselves.

SUBJECT No. 3—MAKING MONEY ON WINTER EGGS

There is a good market for winter eggs in all the large towns and cities, and we want to find out how farmers have successfully taken advantage of this opportunity. Such an article should contain full details of the plan followed.
The time the chickens are hatched so as to be winter layers.
The manner in which they are cared for.
The feeds used.
The kind of house used.
Whether the eggs are gathered.
Whether they are stamped.
How shipped, and how often.
Whether to private customers, to a wholesaler or retailer, what market shipped to?
What is the average price received for eggs?
What is the profit received from the business?

SUBJECT No. 4—HOW I INCREASED MY CROP YIELD

Articles on this subject should describe exactly what methods have been used by means of which the yield of grain has been increased. This will include the following:—
Seed selection.
Treatment of seed for smut.
Methods of cleaning seed grain.
Fall and Spring plowing.
Summer-fallow methods.
Cultivation, packing, harrowing, etc.
Depth of seeding.
Quantity of seed sown per acre.
Comparative yield per acre.

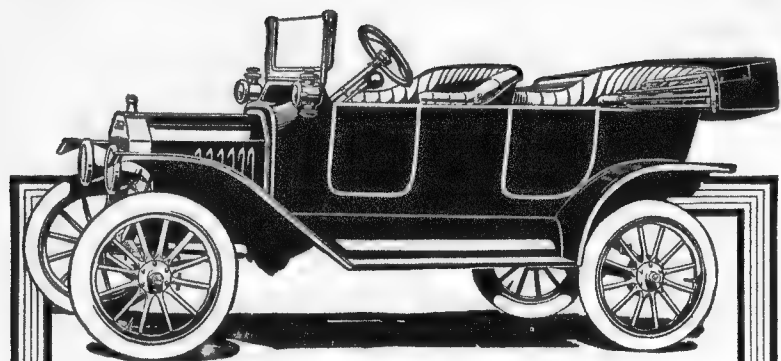
SUBJECT No. 5—MY EXPERIENCE WITH A HAY CROP

Contributions on this subject should contain details as to the method followed in growing, cutting and curing a crop of hay:—
Timothy, Red Top, Brome Grass, Alfalfa, Clovers or mixtures of these forage plants can be described, and full details should be given as to:—
The amount of seed sown per acre.
Kind and condition of the soil.
Time sown.
With or without a nurse crop.
When out. How cured.
Amount of hay to the acre.
Your opinion as to the value of that particular hay crop in the farm rotation under conditions in your locality.

TO CONTRIBUTORS

We want articles from all three of the Prairie Provinces and from all parts of each Province. When writing of any of the subjects, just think that you are telling a neighbor who has had no experience in the matter under discussion just exactly how to be successful along whatever line of work you are describing. We do not want elaborately worded articles. Facts are what we desire. Photographs should accompany the articles if any are available. Write plainly on one side of paper only. All articles must be received by February 17, 1915. The result of the competition will be published in the Special Number. Address all contributions to:—

AGRICULTURAL EDITOR, GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG.



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You know many of them—men who in their prime made plenty of money, but who spent as freely as they earned. Old age finds them in a sorry plight.

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ties who are sick of such doings and long for a purer state of things.

There are other aspects of the case which I might deal with, but trust all your readers will frankly discuss it in your columns, giving each other credit for sincerity of motive, which is the only favor I ask.

JOHN O. BUCKLEY.

THE COUNTRY MERCHANT

Editor, Guide:—In regard to the attitude of the merchants in the small towns and the co-operative buying on the part of farmers, I have often thought that the farmers never had a fair deal in buying from the local merchant. For instance, the merchant in his expenses reckons cost of telephone upkeep and cost of delivering goods. Very few farmers benefit by that, and yet they have to pay their share of these charges. I have often thought that the merchants should mark their goods two prices, cost taken from store and cost delivered. Also they never make a large enough difference between cash and credit prices to make farmers make an extra effort to pay cash. About five per cent. is what I usually get, and very often nothing. I think there should be at least fifteen per cent. advantage to the cash buyer.

SQUARE DEAL.

HAIL INSURANCE

Editor, Guide:—After reading "Subscriber's" letter in the issue of January 20, I feel as tho I would like to tell him our experience here.

We were entirely hailed out here on August 21. We reported and put in our claims at once, but it was September 7 when the hail inspector finally arrived on the scene. In the meantime I had cut about eighty acres of wheat with the mowing machine, had it stacked for feed and had a considerable number of acres backset.

I had never looked on this municipal hail insurance scheme as anything more than a joke, and I can assure you I was not disappointed, as the results amply prove. I put in a claim for ninety-one acres, only having made claim for part of the wheat land. There was forty-seven acres of oats, which altho not very good, still would have made feed for a few months, but as it was I paid more than my hail insurance amounted to for oats to feed my horses to finish backsetting. As I said, I made claim for seventy-five per cent. loss on ninety-one acres; when the inspector got thru I had accepted forty per cent., or \$2.00 per acre, a total, after deducting my hail premium, of \$156.00. Now the hail insurance commission was my debtor in that amount, yet I had to pay the premium first and the commission did not pay till the latter part of December. The hail claims in this municipality this year amounted to about \$30,000, and the premiums to about \$7,000, leaving a balance due the farmers of \$23,000, yet the \$7,000 premiums had to be paid first; a fine business system, I call that.

The statement that the insurance is cheap is a very deceiving statement. The rate is four cents per acre, but that is four cents for every acre you own, not acres of crop, and according to an article in The Guide a short time ago the actual rate in Alberta was twenty-four cents per acre of crop.

As nearly as I can see, this Municipal Hail Insurance Act has just one good point, that is it makes the holders of idle land pay as well as the farmer, and that is certainly right. Personally I think the idea is not wholly bad, and that if it was properly administered it would perhaps find favor with the farmers, even where they have been hailed out. I live on the east side of a range line, and this range line was the division between two districts inspected by two different inspectors. On my side the inspector made a rule of giving full acreage, but he cut the percentage claimed in half, while on the west side the inspector there cut the acreage in half and allowed them the full percentage. More good business methods. In the municipality immediately south of this one they voted on it this fall and they killed it. They were also hailed out this past season and felt that it was not satisfactory.

J. W. VANDERGRIFF.
Westerleigh, Sask.

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Army contracts East, higher
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Plains, but NEITHER in
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Men Must Have Money

Write me for such prices of

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Rooms with proper temperatures for
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The Country Homemakers

Continued from Page 10

it not easily possible that "Truth," together with many others, may see things in a very different light, and to them the arguments advanced by "Truth's" critic may appear very inconsistent?

Card playing, for instance, is a much discussed topic, and many of our educational leaders, among whom I would mention Arthur Frederick Sheldon, recommend a friendly game of cards, especially when the brain has been over-taxed or is weary from long hours of concentration. Now, does it not seem reasonable that we should expect some good ideas on the subject from these men, and if we will not accept their authority to whom shall we look? There is only one other source of enlightenment, and that is conscience, the dictates of which should have first consideration regardless of our reason, and if "Truth's" critic cannot conscientiously play cards, I would certainly be the last one to suggest that she take—what to her would be—a step downward.

Mine may be an erroneous idea, but, personally, I am strongly of the opinion that a friendly game of whist, played with the regular playing cards, is as good a memory culture as one need look for and is conducive to good results. Of course, I admit without question that, like all other games, it is often abused, and may be carried to extremes. Do not many people over-eat, and by so doing bring upon themselves endless misery? Yet who would suggest that we inflict upon ourselves an indefinite fast because of those careless ones who, when eating, fail to exercise discretion, and why deprive ourselves of a form of amusement which has proven both interesting and instructive to so many people?

I should not have been moved to write had it not been that "Truth's" critic has given us a mixture of Christianity and sarcasm which is certainly very hard to take. Can we look upon those harsh insinuations as manifestations of the Christian spirit, or do they not rather reflect the callousness which characterizes the world, and especially the age in which we live?

Now I sincerely hope that no one will think I am trying to justify "Truth" for her deception, neither would I recommend to her the dance. In fact, I would suggest that she lay aside the cards for a short period of time and substitute in their stead the works of some good author, say Harold Bell Wright. This change, I believe, would be most beneficial, and one that she would never regret. It would also show her how hard it is to break away from games, and any game in which you have developed keen interest is sure to become fascinating and is too often the cause of our wasting much valuable time.

I feel thoroughly convinced that "Truth" has a perfectly normal brain, and that she is open to conviction; also that she would be willing to give up any form of amusement if it were conveyed and proven to her in a courteous manner that such amusement was detrimental to her best interests.

Wishing only to be just to both, whose letters I have read with pleasure, I will sign myself,

FAIR PLAY No. 2.

MISCELLANEOUS RECIPES

Honey Rolls

When ready to mold your light bread into loaves, take off a piece of dough the size to suit your family, and work into it a tablespoonful of lard. Let it get light again, then roll quite thin in an oblong sheet. Spread liberally with butter, extracted honey and a sprinkling of sugar, and as evenly as possible. Begin on the long side and roll up as closely as you can. Cut off in pieces of about one and a half inches and stand on the cut edge in a well-greased baking dish. Let rise again, bake a delicate brown and eat while warm. These are delicious.

MRS. F. M. R.

Scalloped Carrots

Select six small fine-grained carrots and two small white onions. Boil in water until tender or from forty-five to sixty minutes. Use just

enough water to keep from burning. Do not scrape the carrots so that the flavor may be retained, and do not cover, as then the color will be preserved. When the onions are done, remove them; when the carrots are tender, peel them and slice thin. Mix the two vegetables. Put into a granite baking dish and sprinkle each layer of carrots with a dash of salt and pepper and dots of butter. Moisten with one cupful of new milk into which one egg has been beaten. Spread a layer of breadcrumbs over the top and bake a delicate brown.

Mrs. C. D. S.

Delicious Parker-House Rolls

Two cupfuls of milk, three tablespoonfuls of butter, two tablespoonfuls of sugar, one teaspoonful of salt, one yeast cake dissolved in one-quarter cupful of lukewarm water, six cupfuls of flour.

Add the butter, sugar and salt to scalded milk; when lukewarm add the dissolved yeast cake and one-half of the flour. Beat well, cover and let rise till light. Beat again, add flour to make slightly stiff dough, and knead. Let rise till double in bulk. Turn on a floured board and roll out to about one-third inch in thickness. Cut with floured biscuit cutter. Crease thru the centre of each roll with a floured knife. Brush with melted butter. Fold and press in shape. Put in greased pan one inch apart. Put in warm place to raise till double in bulk. Bake in hot oven from twelve to fifteen minutes.

MRS. C. D. S.

Nut Loaf

One egg, one-half cupful of sugar, one-half teaspoonful of salt, one cupful of chopped nuts, one and a half cupfuls of milk, four cupfuls of flour, with four teaspoonfuls of baking powder (level). Beat egg and sugar, add milk, then add flour and baking powder and mix well; add nuts and let stand about twenty minutes to raise; then bake in moderate oven fifty minutes. Serve cold cut in thin slices. Spread with butter.

J. A. B.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

One of our readers wants to know the nature of the dower law and where he can get a copy of it. In his province—Saskatchewan—there is no dower law. In the provinces where such a law is operative it prevents a man from selling his entire property and leaving his wife destitute, as the sale cannot be made without her consent. The restriction usually applies to only part of the man's real estate, such as the homestead or the house and lot on which they live.

Mrs. McInnis, of Elm Creek, has some old sheets that she thinks would make excellent bandages. The proper authority to communicate with concerning this matter is the St. John's Ambulance Corps, Industrial Bureau, Winnipeg.

"Simply Delicious with Blanc Mange"



Have you never tried 'Crown Brand' with Blanc Mange and other Corn Starch Puddings? They seem to blend perfectly—each improves the other—together, they make simple, inexpensive desserts, that everyone says are "simply delicious". Just as it comes from the can,

EDWARDSBURG

"Crown Brand" Corn Syrup

is ready to serve over all kinds of Puddings—makes a new and attractive dish of such an old favorite as Baked Apples—is far cheaper than butter or preserves when spread on bread—and is best for Candy-making.

"LILY WHITE" is a pure white Corn Syrup—more delicate in flavor than "Crown Brand". Perhaps you would prefer it.

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We have, as Trustees and Administrators, many desirable farms for sale in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, many of them improved and all of them cheap and obtainable on very easy, long terms of payment. Send for our list and map showing location, acreage, price, etc. A particularly good chance is a farm of 2400 acres near Brandon, Man., with the large proportion under cultivation, in Al shape for 1915 crop, and excellent buildings. To the right man of means with a good stock, this means a bargain.

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Bread is recognized theoretically as the staff of life, but many persons do not appreciate that this is literally true. We frequently vary our meat and vegetable diet, but we never change from bread to something else, because there is NO SUBSTITUTE for bread.

PURITY FLOUR is milled under sanitary conditions from the best western hard wheat. All the skill of miller and chemist is exercised to make PURITY FLOUR uniform in quality and baking strength.

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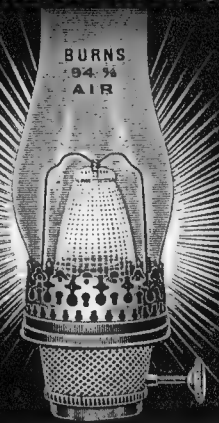
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10 Days Free Trial

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Costs You Nothing

to try this wonderful new Aladdin kerosene (coal oil) mantle lamp 10 days right in your own home. You don't need to send us a cent in advance, and if you are not perfectly satisfied, you may return it at our expense.

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Recent tests by noted scientists at 14 leading Universities, prove the Aladdin gives more than twice the light and burns less than half as much oil as the best round wick open flame lamps on the market. Thus the Aladdin will pay for itself many times over in oil saved, to say nothing of the increased quantity and quality of pure white light it produces. A style for every need.

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people now enjoy the light of the Aladdin and every mail brings hundreds of enthusiastic letters from satisfied users endorsing it as the most wonderful light they have ever seen. Such comments as "You have solved the problem of rural home lighting"; "I could not think of parting with my Aladdin"; "The grandest thing on earth"; "You could not buy it back at any price"; "Beats any light I have ever seen"; "A blessing to any household"; "It is the acme of perfection"; "Better than I ever dreamed possible"; "Makes my light look like a tallow dip"; etc., etc., pour into our office every day. **Good Housekeeping Institute**, New York, tested and approved the Aladdin.

We Will Give \$1000

to the person who shows us an oil lamp equal to the Aladdin (details of this Reward Offer given in our circular which will be sent you). Would we dare invite such comparison with all other lights if there were any doubt about the superiority of the Aladdin?

Get One FREE

We want one user in each locality to advertise and recommend the Aladdin. To that person we have a special introductory offer under which one lamp is given free. Just drop us a postal and we will send you full particulars about our great 10 Day Free Trial Offer, and tell you how you can get one free.

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delivering Aladdin lamps. No previous experience necessary. One farmer who had never sold anything in his life made over \$500.00 in six weeks. Another says: "I disposed of 34 lamps out of 31 calls."

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OLD HENS (Big and Heavy) 12½c
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Live weight F.O.B. Winnipeg. Cash sent back the same day on receipt of goods. Crates sent on request. I guarantee to pay the prices I quote.

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Farm Women's Clubs

MUCH SUFFERING IN COUNTRY

Dear Miss Stocking:—I have just seen in the Grain Growers' Guide that you had had no requests for clothing from the drought stricken districts. Now I am soliciting aid for the poor south of Vanguard. I am in co-operation with the Bureau of Labor, Department of Agriculture, Regina, Sask., but have not been able to get enough clothing from that department for one-half of the poor down in my district, altho there has been distributed from Regina alone between four and five tons of second-hand clothing, so great is the demand of the needy ones.

We would be glad of clothing of any kind. There are lots of people here that had not five dollars' worth of grain to sell. There is one family of ten children, and they had no crop. We got some clothing for them, but not nearly enough. Some of the children are going barefoot yet. Of course they are staying indoors. Another family of five children have not enough clothes to cover them. They are very much in need.

An old couple, visited a couple of days ago, are just destitute for want of clothes. When seen the old lady was wearing a man's print shirt—she had none of her own—and a print wrapper worn almost thread-bare. She had no underskirt. She is 73 years old and her husband is 70. They are both medium large. I think she would be about 44 bust and length of skirt about 42, size of shoe 7, and the man's 8. Please send them something to keep them warm. They never had any family. Three other families of from three to eight each have just applied to me for help. Nearly all want shoes and they are hard to get. I have bought several pairs for the poor out of my own pocket and I have given away all my skirts but two, altho I have ordered some more.

Perhaps you will wonder who I am. I am a nurse, and at the present I am giving my services free to those poor women down here who are so unfortunate as to be sick and giving birth to little infants in this cold weather. Yesterday I was called to one woman in accouchment and she had not enough clothes for the infant, and ice was one inch thick in her room. The other four little children were going around in rags, some without shoes.

A lot of these children didn't have any Santa Claus, so I got a lot of candy and nuts and distributed them as well as I could in the nearby district.

There are three families that need bedding very badly. One of these families has been burnt out and lost nearly everything. They have four children.

Space and time will not permit or I could write pages of the suffering of the poor and needy ones, but I sincerely hope that you can send something in the way of clothing. Anything would be appreciated. Thanking you in anticipation, and hoping to hear from you at your earliest convenience. I remain,

Yours in the good work,

MRS. IDA BEST.

Box 1400, Vanguard, Sask.

The appeal of the above letter I hope will reach the hearts of members of our prosperous clubs. The sad cases of need on the prairie are legion, and the Women Grain Growers are doing a large part in relief work, but there is need of even greater activity. Will those who wish to assist the suffering in the community that the letter refers to please communicate directly with Mrs. Best.

ERMA STOCKING.

DISTRICT CONVENTION

My Dear Miss Stocking:—I have not written lately as I have had so little to tell. The only thing I have done so far to help along our cause has been to write a personal letter to secretaries of W.G.G.A. for District No. 5, enclosing one of our little pamphlets.

Last week, however, the first annual convention of District No. 5 was held at Wawota, and I shall tell you something about the good time we had there.

The opening session was held in the

morning and the time was taken up with different resolutions.

The afternoon session opened with an address of welcome from the Mayor, Mr. Easton, Director for District No. 5, replying in his usual happy manner. Mrs. Glass, of Walpole, Secretary of the Homemakers Club, of which I am President, gave a very interesting talk on the work carried on since these clubs started, and told us something about the last convention, held at Saskatoon. She is a fine speaker and was listened to with great interest. Mr. Hawkes then gave an account of the recent meeting between the manufacturers and farmers, which was enjoyed by all.

The evening session was opened by Mr. Redman, District Director for Grenfell, who delivered a most inspiring address on what the associations had done in the past and what the future held for them. I followed with my little talk on our W.G.G.A., taking up the history of the movement, its aims, objects and platform. After that, we had songs, recitations and a few more words of encouragement from Mr. Hawkes.

At the close of the meeting a number of local farmers were induced by Mr. Hawkes and Mr. Easton to re-organize. There were not women enough present to form an auxiliary, but I was invited to come down in the near future by the men, who intend inviting their wives, sisters, and others, to the meeting. I talked with all the ladies I could get hold of and tried to get them to interest others in the movement. With best wishes, I am

Fraternally yours,

MARY I. HICKS.

Director District No. 5.

SENDING DELEGATE TO REGINA

Dear Miss Stocking:—Your convention call is at hand, and was read at our last regular meeting. We voted to send our president, Mrs. B. R. Pratt, to the convention, and I have written to Mr. Musselman as you directed, also enclosed resolution passed on by our association re dowry law.

Our ladies are really interested in securing better market for our produce, and expressed themselves unanimously in favor of the franchise for women, but just at the time we received your letter we could not take up the circulation of the petition and it was tabled for future action, and I fear we have neglected our duty in this particular matter until it is too late now to be of any use. Perhaps, however, it is not necessary for this to be done before the convention. You will please inform me if there is still time.

Our club is also interested in having a woman speaker, if there is one coming thru this district this year.

We are now holding joint meetings with the men's local, and are taking up the course of studies in rural citizenship.

Our meetings are well attended and a keen interest is taken in the discussions.

Our W.G.G.A. has a membership of seventeen, and we have taken into our treasury this year \$135.00.

The two locals are co-operating in giving a "Pie Social," the proceeds to go to the Belgian Relief Fund.

With heartfelt good wishes that you may have a rousing good convention, and that we may all catch some of the enthusiasm from our report we get from it. I am, yours sincerely,

MRS. BERTHA PRATT CHAMBER,
Sec.-Treas., Rutland W.G.G.A.

LOVE

True love is but a humble, low-born thing,
And has its food served up in earthen-ware;
It is a thing to walk with hand in hand,
Thru the everydayness of this workaday world.
A love that gives and takes,
Not with flaw-seeking eyes like needle points,
But, loving kindly, ever looks them down,
A love that shall be new and fresh each hour.

—Lowell.

Manitoba Hair Goods Co.

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Special offering only for February and March. Regular \$8.00 Switches for

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Regular \$5.00 Switches for \$2.25

We refund your money if the goods are not satisfactory. Send us your sample of hair right now.

344 Portage Ave., Winnipeg



THIS WASHER MUST PAY FOR ITSELF

A MAN tried to sell me a horse once. He said it was a fine horse and had nothing the matter with it. I wanted a fine horse, but, I didn't know anything about horses much.

And I didn't know the man very well either.

So I told him I wanted to try the horse for a month. He said "All right, but pay me first, and I'll give you back your money if the horse isn't alright."

Well, I didn't like that. I was afraid the horse wasn't "alright" and that I might have to whistle for my money if I once parted with it. So I didn't buy the horse, although I wanted it badly. Now this set me thinking.

You see I make Washing Machines—the "1900 Gravity" Washer.

And I said to myself, lots of people may think about my Washing Machine as I thought about the horse, and about the man who owned it.

But I'd never know, because they wouldn't write and tell me. You see, I sell my Washing Machines by mail. I have sold over half a million that way. So, thought I, it is only fair enough to let people try my Washing Machines for a month, before they pay for them, just as I wanted to try the horse.

Now, I know what our "1900 Gravity" Washer will do. I know it will wash the clothes, without wearing or tearing them; in less than half the time they can be washed by hand or by any other machine.

I know it will wash a tub full of very dirty clothes in six minutes. I know no other machine ever invented can do that without wearing the clothes. Our "1900 Gravity" Washer does the work so easy that a child can run it almost as well as a strong woman, and it don't wear the clothes, fray the edges nor break buttons, the way all other machines do.

It just drives soapy water clear through the fibres of the clothes like a force pump might.

So, said I to myself, I will do with my "1900 Gravity" Washer what I wanted the man to do with the horse. Only I won't wait for people to ask me. I'll offer first, and I'll make good the offer every time.

Let me send you a "1900 Gravity" Washer on a month's free trial. I'll pay the freight out of my own pocket, and if you don't want the machine after you've used it a month, I'll take it back and pay the freight, too. Surely that is fair enough, isn't it?

Doesn't it prove that the "1900 Gravity" Washer must be all that I say it is?

And you can pay me out of what it saves for you. It will save its whole cost in a few months in wear and tear on the clothes alone. And then it will save 50 to 75 cents a week over that on washwoman's wages. If you keep the machine after the month's trial, I'll let you pay for it out of what it saves you. If it saves you 60 cents a week, send me 50c a week till paid for. I'll take that cheerfully, and I'll wait for my money until the machine itself earns the balance.

Drop me a line to-day, and let me send you a book about the "1900 Gravity" Washer that washes clothes in six minutes.

Address me personally—
V. F. MORRIS, Manager
NINETEEN HUNDRED WASHER CO.
357 Yonge Street, Toronto
(Factory 79-81 Portland St., Toronto)

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Spring Fashions

Note.—Ten days to two weeks must be allowed for forwarding patterns.

A GRACEFUL GOWN A New Model That Gives an Over-Blouse Effect



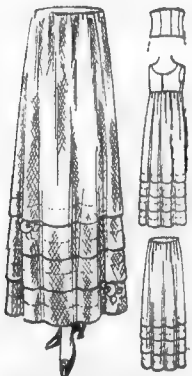
8535 Shirred Gown,
Small 34 or 36, Medium 38 or 40, Large 42 or 44 bust.

Here is a very attractive, graceful gown, simple withal, that can be worn appropriately by any woman, yet which by means of its adjustable shirrings is adapted to maternity use. It is made with a two-piece skirt and simple blouse, for it is the two materials that give the effect of a separate over-blouse. In reality the sleeves and the vest are stitched to the main portion. Here charmeuse satin and crepe are used together, with the sleeves of chiffon, and the combination is an attractive one, but the gown can be utilized for anything that can be shirred successfully. There are beautiful soft wool crepes, challis is always good, albatross makes a pretty gown, and among the silk materials are crepe de chine, charmeuse satin and the India and foulard silks that will be in demand for many months. The blouse and skirt are joined and closed at the front.

For the medium size will be needed 6½ yds. of material 27 in. wide, 4½ yds. 36 and 3½ yds. 44, for skirt, sleeves and vest, 3½ yds. 27 in. wide, 2 yds. 36, or 1½ yds. 44, for the blouse and trimming; the width of skirt at lower edge is 2 yds. and 4 ins.

The pattern No. 8535 is cut in sizes from 36 to 44 inches bust measure. It will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper, on receipt of ten cents.

WITH REAL EMPIRE BODICE A New Skirt, Modeled Closely After Those of Long Ago



8550 One-Piece Tucked Skirt,
24 to 32 waist.

Every woman who has hidden away among her treasures a gown of the Empire period, will recognize this skirt as being closely like it. It is straight and just full enough to be in good style, and it can be joined to a little close-fitting bodice, or it can be arranged over a deep girdle, but the bodice is a feature that is interestingly reminiscent. Such a skirt is pretty for every material that is thin enough to tuck

successfully. Net is shown here and net is a deserved favorite. There are a great many silks and crepes that are charming treated in this way, and all the beautiful cotton fabrics seem especially designed for such use. Among the new ones crepes are especially worthy of mention, and the crepes show embroidered figures as well as plain colors. Such a skirt can be made available for the dancing gown of elaborate sort and for the simple afternoon costume with equal success. In the picture net is trimmed with roses to give an exceedingly dainty effect.

For the medium size will be needed 5½ yds. of material 27 or 36 in. wide, 3½ yds. 44, and ½ yd. 36 for either bodice or girdle.

The pattern No. 8550 is cut in sizes from 24 to 32 inches waist measure. It will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper, on receipt of ten cents.

FOR DAINTY COTTON STUFFS A New and Smart Gown, Especially Adapted to Thin Fabrics



8548 Princess Gown,
34 to 42 bust.

Here is a new model that is made in princess style tucked to form its own girdle. The skirt flares becomingly and gracefully, and the ruffles accentuate the effect of width. Altogether it includes the newest features. It can be made with either V-shaped or high neck, with three-quarter or long sleeves, and as a result the model can be utilized for the dressy frock and for the plain one. Fine tucks always suggest lingerie fabrics and the lawns, batiste, voiles, fine cotton crepes and the like make up charmingly after this model, and this season we are utilizing cotton in every known way, yet this gown also would be pretty for the very thin silks that are treated in lingerie style. In the illustration, flowered crepe is trimmed with lace insertion and the effect would be equally good whether the crepe were silk or cotton. The gown is a very simple one to make, very dainty and charming in effect.

For the medium size will be needed 7½ yds. of material 27 in. wide, 6½ yds. 36, 5 yds. 44, with 9 yds. of insertion, and 5 yds. of edging to make as illustrated. The pattern No. 8548 is cut in sizes from 34 to 42 in. bust measure. It will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper, on receipt of ten cents.

The above patterns will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper on receipt of ten cents for each. Send number of pattern and size. This is absolutely necessary to insure satisfactory service.

GIVING HER A CHANCE

The fussy lady had noticed that the rude man sitting beside her on the street car had expectorated on the floor. The fussy lady, according to the Cincinnati Enquirer, immediately signaled the conductor and that official came in to see what was wanted.

"Do you allow spitting in this car?" demanded the fussy lady.

"Well, no," replied the conductor. "But you can come out on the platform if you want to, lady."



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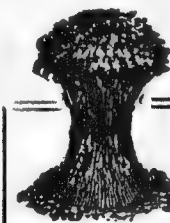
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TULLIBEE, per lb. .03	BLOATERS, 15 lb. boxes 1.50
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CCOURSES of instruction will be given in livestock, dairying, agronomy, and poultry raising. Lectures embodying the thoroughly practical with the latest in science as far as it can be applied to Alberta agriculture, will be given at each place. The various types and breeds of Livestock will be discussed, keeping uppermost in mind practical utility. Dairying will be given the attention its growing importance deserves. Agronomy, with special work on seed selection and weed extermination, will be fully discussed.

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Young Canada Club

By DIXIE PATTON

A STORY OF A SHORT LIFE

The third book sent out as a prize in the last story contest is "The Story of a Short Life," by Mrs. Ewing, which was won by Helen Auld, Rosetown, Sask.

The hero of this story is not a good little boy at all. In fact he is a very naughty little boy, who, because he is an only child, is very much spoiled indeed.

One day our little hero, while watching a parade of soldiers from his father's carriage, topples over and falls out under the horses' feet and is badly injured, so that he never walks again. Being a very cross child, even when well, our hero becomes almost unbearable under his affliction. He goes off into tantrums and beats his nurse and behaves dreadfully. He is particularly furious because he cannot now become a soldier and a great hero.

His mother shows him, however, that he can be a greater hero than any soldier by bearing his pain sweetly and patiently. So the little fellow tries to become a hero in this way, and takes as his motto the motto of his father's house, "Happy in My Lot." He does not instantly become good. No little boy ever does except in some stories, but you will find the tears rising to your eyes as you read of his struggle to become a good boy and a real hero.

If father or mother is thinking of buying you a new book, you might mention "The Story of a Short Life" to them, just as a gentle hint, and you can promise that they will enjoy reading it themselves.

DIXIE PATTON.

IN AUSTRALIA

It was a long way from the northern part of Canada to Australia, but after many days on the ocean we came to a large city on the ocean shores. We just got there a week or two before Xmas day.

My uncle and I had always had a duck and puddings and a Xmas cake. We did not know what we would have in this strange land, but we had it in our minds that we would get the same kind of a Xmas dinner.

It was not that way at all. We had oranges, rice, bananas and pineapples, which we all enjoyed.

Some houses were made of grass, which were called a native hut. There was not much furniture in the house. The natives in these houses came to visit us. Their skin was brown.

The kangaroo is an animal that belongs to the marsupial. It has a pouch on the under part of its body. It is as cunning as a fox. It kills sheep. It is hunted the same as wolves are hunted in Canada.

JOHN A. HOLLAND.

Maple Dale, Sask. Age 13.

A TRIP TO SWITZERLAND

If I should ever make a pleasure trip I would go to mountainous Switzerland and arrange to be there in the spring.

I would travel by train till I reached Montreal, there I would buy a steamship ticket and a life insurance policy and hand over my life to the mercy of the deep, blue, surging sea.

After several days of sea sickness, and after sending many longing glances over the water towards the invisible land, the ship with cargo, would, if no accident happened, and if God Neptune was not enraged at our trespassing on his domain, reach Antwerp, one of the largest cities of Belgium with its beautiful cathedrals, public buildings and museums.

Then I would go aboard a river boat and steam slowly up the Rhine, the most beautiful river of Europe. On its billowy crest sail majestically boats laden with goods of all descriptions. Along its banks are villages whose houses are covered with the most luxurious grape vines. The hillsides abound with the same plant and every veranda is covered with its leaves. We would pass by Cologne, with its beautiful cathedral; then Strassburg, from which

Santa Claus buys most of his toys and also the famous rock Sourellie, which repeats the voice many times.

After several days the boat would reach Basle, where we would disembark. The city, like the rest of Switzerland's cities, towns and villages, is surrounded by lofty, snow-capped mountains on which I would be able to see the glaciers glittering in the sun—that is if I climbed high enough up the mountains.

Then after having seen Basle, I would visit Berne and the rest of the cities, travelling all the time in mountain trains or by the "cobblers' horses." Among the grand sceneries of Switzerland is Lake Lucerne, situated among white-headed mountains, from which the Rhine and others get their supply of water; it is also a grand sight when one is among the mountains at sunset, then the peaks are tinged with a crimson hue, which deepens and deepens till one could think that they are on fire. All around one is solitude, and from the distance one can hear the music of the cow-bells, the singing of the herd-boys and the chimes of the village church bell. Then when I would descend and come to some queer village nestling beside some small lake or stream, I would find the houses built of wood and stone, while the roofs are kept from being blown off by having large stones on them.

Every evening the goats and cattle would be driven from the mountains, milked, and the cream sent to the creameries or else made into cheese at home.

Having spent about three or four months in viewing the mountains, glaciers, villages and the people at work planting their vegetables and corn with the spade and hoe, I would return to dear old Canada by travelling thru sunny France.

Good-bye, fair Switzerland, I wish that my trip had been real instead of only fancied.

CHARLES KOOPMANN.

Zelma, Sask. Age 14.

MY FAVORITE COUNTRY

My favorite country is Germany. I was to Germany last year, in November. I was to Hamburg. Near Hamburg is a district called the Cherry Land. There you can eat as many cherries as you like for two and a half cents. I was to the Cherry Land, and had a good feast. Near Hamburg is a very high hill, named Sullberg. On top of this hill is a restaurant and a dancing hall. There is also a high turret on the hill. There are steps inside the turret. If you go up these steps you can look over the Elbe river.

I was to a circus. There was a band. I saw many monkeys, bears, camels, lions, tigers, donkeys and zebras.

I returned home on the first of November. I came over in a very big vessel; the White Star Line owned it. I like it on water very much.

HARRIET WEGENER.

Marcelin P.O., Sask. Aged 12.

A VISIT TO AUSTRALIA

About three years ago I went to Australia with my Uncle Jack. It was at Christmas time, and the hottest part of the year in that country.

We resided in the city of Palmerston, a very beautiful city with parks and playgrounds for the children.

On Christmas day I expected to eat roast turkey and plum pudding for dinner, but to my surprise, under the shady trees, that were in the lawn around the hotel, the tables were covered with sandwiches, soft drinks, pineapples, oranges, bananas and a dozen other fruits whose names I don't remember.

Ladies and gentlemen, boys and girls, all bought Christmas presents for each other. My uncle got a boomerang for a present and I got some sort of native whistle which would make a lot of noise.

When we children went to bed we were tired, but very happy. Two weeks later we sailed for home and were received with a hearty welcome from our relatives.

JNO. WM. HORST,

Maple Dale, Sask. Age 14.

A New Book on the Tariff

What It Is, How It Works and Whom It Benefits

There is no question of greater public importance in this or any other country, year in and year out, than the question of the tariff. The tariff is an issue in every federal election, every national election in the United States, and every British general election. The respective merits of Protection and Free Trade have been under discussion for a century and more, and probably will loom large in political debates for many years to come. Why, one is tempted to ask, is there so much difference of opinion on the tariff? The working of tariffs, their effects and result are open to examination and investigation, and it is surely a remarkable and extraordinary thing that with a Professor of Political Economy installed in every university, those learned gentlemen have not by this time been able to come to some agreement and demonstrate to their pupils and the world at large once and for all whether a customs tariff is a good thing or a bad thing for the country which maintains it. Perhaps while the professors are disputing among themselves, the common people will take hold of the question and settle it. To do so they need only two things, the facts of the case and their own good common-sense.

A Pearl of Great Price

Books on the tariff, considering how vitally the interests of the people are affected, are remarkably scarce and a good book on the tariff is a treasure eagerly to be sought for. "Protection or Free Trade," by Henry George, and "Sixty Years of Protection in Canada," by Edward Porritt, are outstanding works with which a great many readers of The Guide are already familiar, and now a third volume well worthy to rank with these two has been given to the public in "The Tariff: What it is, How it Works, and Whom it Bene-

service. That is equity. That is justice. That is the one and only moral law that should reign in the realm of government.

"Therefore, the conclusion seems clear that it is unjust for the government to grant to any individual, or class of individuals, any rights or privileges not equally granted to all others. And for the reason that any special privilege gives to the holder the wealth produced by others without the necessity of giving an equivalent in return. If a protective tariff can stand this test, it will stand forever. If not, then the sooner we resolve upon its complete abolition the better for the world; because we shall be a nobler and freer people when our triumphant feet shall tread the dust of its ruins.

"It is the author's hope that he has made a positive contribution towards the solution of the tariff problem by making such profound and extensive analysis, and furnishing such definiteness in the statement of issues, propositions and definitions as have never before been presented in this discussion. He has connected the tariff with all other industrial problems, and especially has he connected it with the one particular thing to which it refers—trade. Tariff is meaningless when dissociated from trade. And yet most speakers and writers deal with the tariff as if wholly unrelated to commerce.

Scientific Analysis

"The author believes that there can be such a thing as a social science. He believes in the power of analysis, in the reliability of deduction and inference, and in the rule of reason as our only guide in this mundane existence. He believes that the same natural laws which govern mathematics, astronomy, or mechanics, also govern political economy. Under the inspiration and guidance of these invincible convictions he has attempted a complete and profound analysis of the tariff issue, in the hope of reaching conclusions that shall be final.

"The indefiniteness connected with political and economic subjects is due to lack of intense and systematic thought, and does not inhere in the subjects themselves. The complex, they admit of clear-cut definitions. Analysis should present propositions as unanswerable in economics as in mathematics. But the first requisite toward securing such a result is the desire to know the truth—whatever the truth may be.

"It has been my aim to free the subject from all technicalities. Words are given clear-cut and exact definitions. Sophistry and metaphysics are eliminated. The vocabulary and illustrations are those of the people. The average man will here find a complex problem stated and discussed in terms of his own language and experience. Believing with Spencer that 'science is simply the extension of common knowledge,' I have sought to translate the whole discussion into terms of 'common knowledge.'

The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited

Avis est donne par le present que la compagnie dite The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited demandera au Parlement du Canada, a sa prochaine session, un Acte modifiant le Chaptre 80 del' Acte du Parlement 1-2 Geo. V., autorisant la Compagnie a preter des fonds aux clients et autres faisant affaires avec la compagnie, et garantir la execution de contrats pa telles personnes, et aussi permettre a la compagnie de faire des operations mercantiles d'apres le principe de co-operation.

DATE a Winnipeg, ce 23e jour de Decembre A. D., 1914.

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Solliciteurs de la requerante.

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Make your home more attractive, and protect it from fire with these beautiful, sanitary

"Metallic" Ceilings and Walls

They will out-last the building and are very inexpensive. They can be brightened from year to year with a little paint at a trifling cost. Made in innumerable beautiful designs suitable to all styles of rooms. Can be erected over old plaster as well as in new buildings. Write for catalogue.

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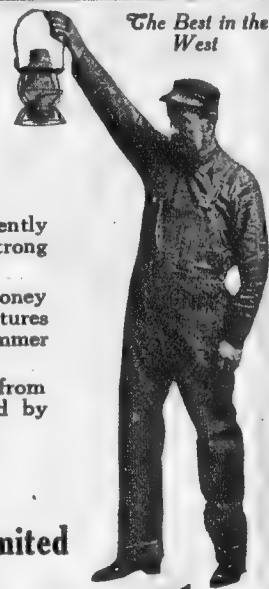
"CONQUEROR" Overalls are guaranteed—money back guarantee—and have exclusive features (patented) such as side-facing and fly, also hammer loop.

"CONQUEROR" Overalls are made only from the finest grade of material and are endorsed by all the trades unions in Western Canada.

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ORIGINAL CHARTER 1854

NOTICE OF QUARTERLY DIVIDEND

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend at the rate of SEVEN PER CENT. (7%) PER ANNUM upon the paid up Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared for the THREE MONTHS ending the 28th of February, 1915, and that the same will be payable at the Head Office and Branches on and after Monday, the 1st of March, 1915. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 15th to the 28th of February, 1915, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,

JAMES MASON,

General Manager.

Toronto, January 13th, 1915.

Corn! Phones Main - 46 and 3570

Buy it for good feed. Phone or wire us for offers. We are working considerable at reasonable prices. For good results in feeding sell your oats and barley and buy corn.

We have for sale SEED MARQUIS WHEAT, OATS AND BARLEY. Get in touch with us for prices.

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Pierce Fur Co., Ltd.
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FULL VALUE FOR YOUR FURS

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Special Prices Now Offered For
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Now Ready

Would Advise You To Ship Us
Your Furs AT ONCE

What Farmers Say who have bought

Lumber

Shingles, Doors,
Windows,
Mouldings

Limerick, Sask., Nov. 17, 1914.
Farmers Co-operative Lumber Co., Vancouver, B.C.
Gentlemen:—The carload of lumber I ordered from you arrived here on the 10th, all in good shape. I am pleased to say that the lumber and shingles were first class, in fact, I have never seen any lumber equal to it in any of our local lumber yards. Thanking you, trusting you got the money all right, I remain,
Yours very truly, (Signed) Aug. Reiser.

Hamlet, Man., Nov. 20, 1914.
Farmers Co-operative Lumber Co., Vancouver, B.C.
Dear Sirs:—In response to your request I may say the lumber sent Brooks Bros., through me, was the best stuff we have put in a barn for at least ten years, and it was very satisfactory in price as well. In view of this fact I have recommended to a few probable next year buyers to get their stuff from you.
Yours truly, (Signed) Geo. S. Anderson.

Loverna, Sask., Oct. 12, 1914.
Farmers Co-operative Lumber Co., Vancouver, B.C.
Gentlemen:—Your car of lumber, No. 768684, duly received and unloaded. Glad to admit there was no shortage of any kind. The quality of lumber was very good. The dimension stock was all thicker and wider than lumber got in the local yards. Thanking you for prompt shipment.
Yours truly, (Signed) N. E. Blingman.

Out Knife, Sask., Jan. 14, 1915.
Farmers Co-operative Lumber Co., Vancouver, B.C.
Dear Sirs:—Car of lumber, No. 111444, shipped by you to Rock-haven on December 10th arrived in good time, and we have unloaded it. The lumber and shingles were very fine stock. I have unloaded many cars since coming to this Western country, but none to excel this one in quality. I suppose you have received the price before now.
Yours truly, (Signed) W. M. Atton.

We have dozens of others, all proving we give quality and service, so much appreciated by Mr. Farmer

REMEMBER—We are on the ground. Your order receives our personal attention. It is loaded carefully and intelligently. Our business is Lumber only. Not a Jobber's side line 2,000 miles away from the mills. That is why we guarantee satisfaction and allow examination before payment. The more you examine, the greater your satisfaction.

DO NOT BUY your lumber until you secure our delivered estimate on material required. Never accept a lump price. Insist on an itemized list, stating grades. Specify Coast Douglas Fir or Red Cedar, we then **DEFY COMPETITION**.

CO-OPERATIVE ORDERING—Farmers not requiring a full carload, obtain the same prices by arranging with others to fill the car. We take **SPECIAL CARE** in loading, separating each order and numbering it so no confusion arises in unloading. We have loaded twelve orders in one car, to the great satisfaction of the members of the G. G. Association ordering.

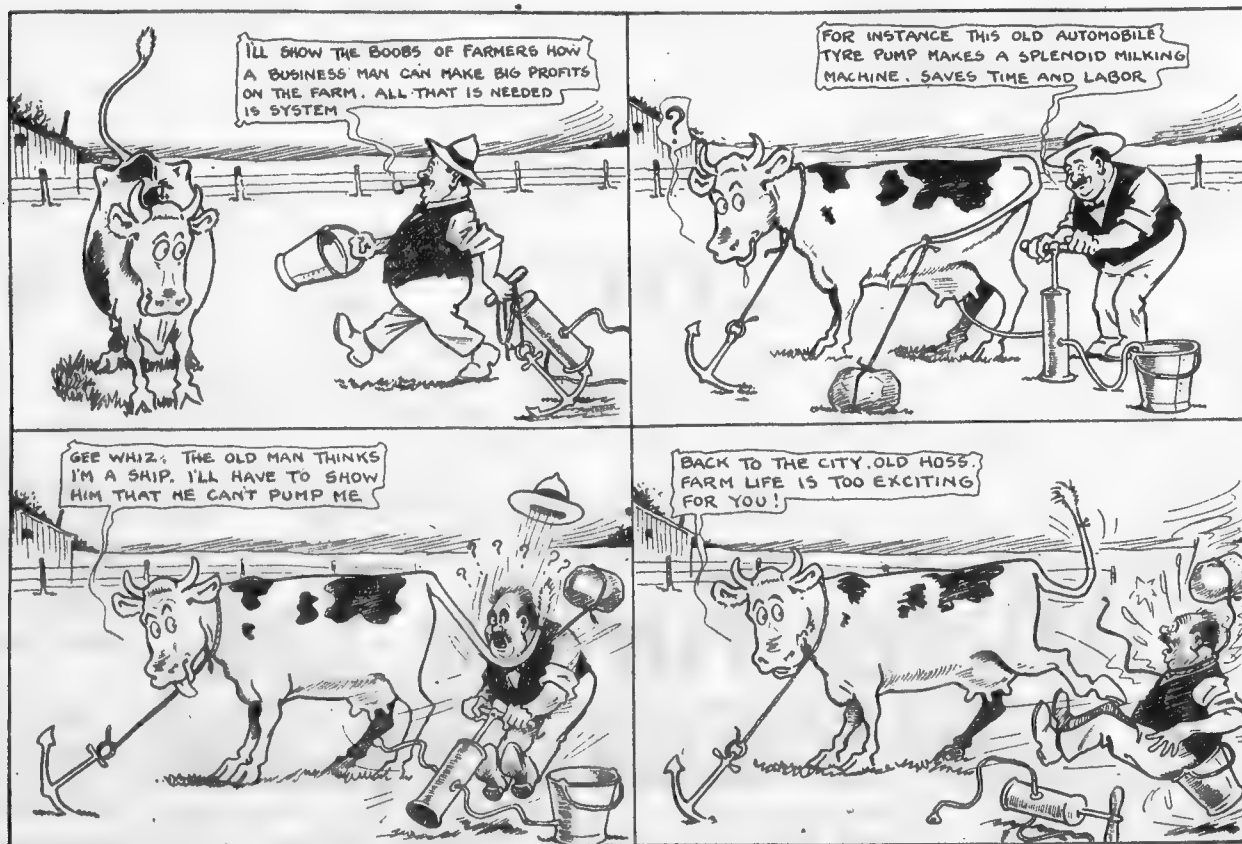
Our prices delivered, freight prepaid, to places taking a 40c freight rate from Vancouver.

1x4, No. 1 Edge Grain Flooring \$33.00	1x6, No. 1 Fir Drop Siding . . . \$24.00	1x4, No. 1 For V Jt. Clg. . . . \$25.00
1x4, No. 1 Flat Grain Flooring . . . 24.00	1x6, No. 3 Fir Drop Siding . . . 22.00	1x4, No. 3 Fir V Jt. Clg. . . . 22.00
1x4, No. 3 Flooring 22.00	1x6, No. 3 1/2 Fir Drop Siding . . . 20.50	1x4, No. 1 Fir v Jt. Clg. . . . 20.00
1x4, No. 3 1/2 Flooring 20.00	1x6, No. 1 Cedar Drop Siding . . . 34.00	1x4, No. 3 Fir V Jt. Clg. . . . 18.00
	1x6, No. 1 Cedar Bevel Siding . . . 24.00	
2x4—12 to 16 ft., No. 1 Fir, Dimension . . . \$18.50	1x6, No. 1 Fir, Shiplap \$17.50	
10, 18, 20, No. 1 Fir, Dimension . . . 20.50	1x8, 10 or 12 18.50	
2x6 or 2x8—12 to 16 ft., No. 1 Fir, Dimension . . . 18.50	1x6, No. 2 Fir, Shiplap 15.50	
10, 18, 20, No. 1 Fir, Dimension . . . 20.50	1x8, 10 or 12 16.50	
2x10 or 2x12—10 to 16 ft. 20.50	1x8, No. 1 Spruce, Shiplap 19.50	
18, 20, 22 22.50	1x8 or 10, No. 1 Com. Boards, Fir 18.00	
	No. 2 17.00	

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John Cityman takes his first lesson on the farm

wealth—the greatest problem confronting the intellect of the human race.

"Having heard the whole of the debate in the House on the Underwood Bill, the author feels that he is competent to speak as to the present status of the tariff issue. In fact, 'The Tariff' was outlined and all the arguments and propositions indicated while sitting in the gallery of the House, day after day and week after week, hearing the speeches on both sides of this discussion. And it is believed that every vital argument, proposition and line of facts for and against a protective tariff are here presented.

"For greater clearness of discussion and definiteness of statement, the book has been divided into five parts, making each part a presentation of the subject from a special viewpoint."

Tariff and the Farmer

The book fully carries out the promise of the above extract from the preface. The examples used are taken almost entirely from the United States tariffs, but the principles involved are, of course, equally applicable to this country. A particularly interesting chapter is that devoted to "The Tariff and the Farmer," in which, among other things, the effect of removing the duties from agricultural products is discussed. The result which would follow reciprocal Free Trade in wheat between Canada and the United States is here dealt with from the viewpoint of the United States farmer, with conclusions entirely satisfactory to farmers on both sides of the line.

The Income Tax

Another very interesting chapter is that on the Income Tax. The author is enthusiastic in his praise of the Democratic party in the United States for removing the tariff from sugar and imposing a graduated income tax in its place. Disciples of Henry George will be glad to observe that Mr. Lybarger admits the Income Tax falls short of perfection, the best tax being a tax on monopoly, but he points out that since the Income Tax of the United States is steeply graduated, the greater part of its revenue is derived from incomes which come from monopoly.

"The Tariff," by Lee Francis Lybarger, is a book of 400 pages, well printed, bound and illustrated. It can be obtained from the Book Department, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, for \$1.60, post paid.

DOMINION BANK REPORT

The sound position of the leading Canadian banks is a most reassuring feature of the situation created by the present war. The forty-fourth annual meeting of the Dominion Bank was held at Toronto on January 27, and the directors were able to present a report which would have been eminently satisfactory even in the piping times of peace. The net profits for the year, after deducting all charges and making full provision for bad and doubtful debts, were \$925,364.94. A dividend of fourteen per cent. took \$835,236.67, the officers' pension fund received \$25,000, and contributions were made to the Patriotic, Red Cross and Belgian Relief funds amounting to \$28,500. The sum of \$188,655 premium on new stock was added to the reserve fund, and a special reserve of \$300,000 was provided for possible depreciation in value of assets, while \$100,000 was written off bank premises account. In spite of these liberal allowances, a balance of \$284,316.59 was carried forward to profit and loss account. The paid up capital of the Dominion Bank is now \$6,000,000, the reserve fund \$7,000,000, and the total assets \$80,457,109.65.

As a peacemaker, who had been working for peace for more than half a century, I regret nothing so much as that we should end this war without securing abiding guarantees for an enduring peace.—Dr. Clifford.

Great Britain is fighting not only for civilization, but for her life, against a mercenary and unprincipled tyrant, and no man able to bear arms can preserve his self-respect if he failed to give his aid to his neighbours, either at home or abroad, while his brother is giving his life-blood for the nation in the trenches.—Archdeacon Wilberforce.

The Farmers' Market

WINNIPEG MARKET LETTER

(Office of The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited, February 6, 1915)

Wheat—Wheat closed up fairly steady, the May showing a gain of 3 cents for the week. Trade this week was of large volume and the market greatly unsettled, with fluctuations covering exceedingly wide ranges. New records were scored when the May touched \$1.61½, and July \$1.62.

The demand was general, and at the outset, while offerings were moderate, values tended upwards from the start. The announcement that Sweden and Italy had ordered the removal of the importing duties on all cereals and flour was one of the principal "bull" factors at the opening of the week; the large clearances and the fact that country holders showed no inclination to sell even at the advanced prices also proved supporting factors. Further liberal sales to go abroad and adverse weather conditions in the Argentine were other "bull" helps. The advancing tendency at Liverpool also created some comment and was due in part to the lighter Plate offers and higher insurance rates. The Italian government purchased some million bushels thru New York on Tuesday and the buying here was led by influential interests. Wednesday, however, prices broke badly, due in the main to press reports that the Allies were making great progress toward the opening of the Dardanelles, which along with the excessive margin called by commission houses, because of the sharp advances the previous few days, led to general selling by "longs" and the execution of a few stop loss orders created a semi-panic condition for a time.

Cash prices here and in all other markets advanced sharply and the further advance neither checked the foreign demand nor stimulated any country selling of consequence.

Oats—Heavy trading and a higher range of prices than has been known for years was on this week with the close showing net gains of 1½ cents, altho at one time prices were over 4 cents higher. The advance was mostly in sympathy with higher coarse grain prices, coupled with strength in the wheat here. There were also rumors of some heavy export sales thru New York, which all helped to stiffen prices and created a very strong feeling.

Barley—The market has been very dull, possibly due to a great extent to the scarcity of offerings which, of course, prohibits business. At the close, however, prices were nominally 2 to 3 cents up.

Flax—The market has been very dull, possibly due to the fact that wheat and oats are creating more interest and traders are neglecting this grain. At the close, however, prices were a little firmer than a week ago, May showing a gain of 3½ cents.

ADVANCE IN FLOUR PRICES

Winnipeg, February 2.—Millers announced today that a further advance of twenty cents per barrel on flour would take effect from this date. This brings the price of flour up to \$7.70 per barrel.

CALGARY LIVESTOCK

Calgary, Feb. 6.—Receipts of livestock at Calgary this week were as follows: 368 cattle, 1,001 sheep, 12,761 hogs, and 133 horses. The cattle market held about the same as last week, while the demand was not quite as strong. All classes of beef were sold at fair prices. Good butcher steers, \$7.00; while the majority sold from \$6.50 to \$6.65; heifers, \$5.75 to \$6.00; good cows \$5.35 to \$5.50. There was a strong demand for fat beef, some selling as high as \$5.50. Oxen were also in good demand. Quotations are as follows: Steers, choice butcher, 1,150 to 1,300, \$6.75; common butcher, 950 to 1,100, \$6.25; feeders, 800 to 900, \$5.50; heifers, choice heavy, \$6.00; common, \$5.25; cows, choice heavy, \$4.75 to \$5.00; common butcher, \$5.00; stock, \$5.00; thin canners, \$3.00; calves, heavy, \$6.00; light, 200 to 300, \$6.50 to \$7.00; springers, choice, \$6.50 to \$8.00; common, \$5.00 to \$6.00; bulls, \$4.00 to \$5.25; oxen, choice, \$4.25 to \$5.40; common, \$3.50, lambs, \$8.00; sheep, wethers, \$7.00; ewes, \$6.50. The hog market opened at \$7.05 and continued so till Friday, when a few choice loads sold for \$7.10, being purchased to be shipped East. Choice hogs off cars \$7.05, fed and watered, \$6.90.

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK

Chicago, Feb. 6.—Hogs—Receipts 35,000; slow; 5 cents to 10 cents under yesterday's average. Bulk, \$6.90 to \$7.00; light, \$6.90 to \$7.00; mixed, \$6.75 to \$7.00; heavy, \$6.60 to \$7.00; rough, \$6.60 to \$6.70; pigs, \$5.40 to \$5.50. Cattle receipts 400; weak. Native steers, \$5.70 to \$5.25; western, \$5.20 to \$7.00; cows and heifers, \$3.10 to \$5.15; calves, \$8.00 to \$11.75. Sheep—Receipts 6,000; weak. Sheep, \$6.25 to \$7.05; yearlings, \$7.50 to \$8.30; lambs, \$7.65 to \$9.20. Hog prices weakened today owing to a very large supply, including many unsold animals left over last night. Cattle trade could hardly be called more than nominal. Most of the sheep and lambs were consigned direct to killers.

ST. PAUL LIVESTOCK

South St. Paul, Feb. 6.—Receipts today have been: 300 cattle, 3,400 hogs, and 11,700 sheep. Prices for killing cattle ranged from, for steers, \$4.50 to \$8.25; cows and heifers, \$4.50 to \$8.75; canners, \$3.50 to \$4.00; bulls, \$4.00 to \$5.85; cutters, \$4.00 to \$4.50; veal calves, \$4.00 to \$9.75. Market steady. Veal calves steady. Stockers and Feeders—Feeding steers, 900 to 1,100 lbs., \$4.25 to \$6.75; stock steers, 500 to 900 lbs., \$4.00 to \$6.10; stock cows and heifers, \$3.25 to \$5.60; stock bulls, \$4.25 to \$5.25. Market steady. Hogs—Prices range from \$6.50 to \$8.75, bull price being \$6.70 to \$6.75. Shorn Sheep and Lambs—Lambs, \$4.50 to \$8.50; yearlings, \$5.50 to \$7.00; bucks, \$2.75 to \$4.00; wethers, \$5.25 to \$6.50; ewes, \$2.50 to \$5.75. Sheep and Lambs steady.

LIVERPOOL MARKET

Liverpool, Feb. 6.—Wheat opened steady, but later the undertone became easier. American winters and Canadian both unchanged, while Plate sold at 3d. decline. India selling more freely, with fine weather there. Spot market quiet and about unchanged. General undertone is firm, but market dull. Corn firm. Italy—Mild temperatures, light showers unfavorable for crop prospects. Spain—Import duty has been lowered equal to 1 shilling. Portugal—This country is buying small lots in Argentine.

WINNIPEG AND U.S. PRICES

Closing prices on the principal western markets on Saturday, February 6, were:

Cash Grain	Winnipeg	Minneapolis
1 Nor. wheat	\$1.55½	\$1.56½
2 Nor. wheat	1.54½	1.54
3 Nor. wheat	1.51½	1.51½
3 white oats	.63½	.66½
Barley, No. 1	1.62½	1.90
Futures—		
May wheat	1.58½	1.53
July wheat	1.59½	1.48½
Beef Cattle, top	\$7.00	\$6.25
Hogs, top	7.35	7.02½
Sheep, yearlings	6.00	8.30

Argentina—Weather fine for movement of grain and development of corn. Large yield of good quality of corn is expected. First sale of new crop was made yesterday of 1,000 tons April shipment equal to 64½c.

France—Weather unfavorable for wheat and late harvesting.

Winnipeg Livestock

Stockyard Receipts

There have been received at the Union stockyards during the past week, 704 cattle, 10 calves, 15,080 hogs and 15 sheep.

Cattle

There has been a light supply of cattle at the yards this week, but demand has been small and the outside call for stock weak, so that prices have not been at all enhanced by the small receipts. Southern markets are low and very few cattle have gone South. The bulk of the receipts have been fair stuff, with an odd shipment of real choice cattle. One car in particular was received which sold for \$7.35, but the cattle in this shipment were far and away the best received this year and hence cannot be taken as being at all indicative of the ruling market price. The bulk of the best butcher steers sold this week for \$6.50 to \$7.00, and this latter is the price prevailing generally for the best offerings. Good female stuff sells for—heifers, \$5.50 to \$6.00, and well finished cows, \$5.25 to \$5.50. There is little sale for medium fat cattle and it would be better if this class of stock remained in the country to be finished. There is some demand for stockers and feeders, but prices are the same. The market for bulls is very poor and few reach the 5 cent price. Milkers and springers, too, are in very little demand and sales are slow. There are rumors concerning the outbreak of foot and mouth disease both in the States and also in Canadian markets. If these are true, it will upset the livestock markets considerably, but for the present week at least it is expected that prices will remain steady. Shippers would do well to keep closely posted as to the markets for the next few days.

Hogs

Hog receipts were a little heavier during the past week, but prices are holding very steady at the same as last week. The bulk of the choice hogs are selling at \$7.25 now. Demand is good locally and this will probably be the ruling price for the remainder of the week. It should always be remembered when referring to these prices that the top price quoted is that paid for choice animals weighing from 185 to 225 pounds. Light pigs are selling a little higher, 100 to 140 pound pigs fetching \$5.65, and lighter ones \$5.00 to \$5.25. Sows are being docked a cent and a half now.

Sheep and Lambs

Only 15 sheep have been received and this number is not large enough to make a market. Consequently prices are nominal, last week's holding the same.

Country Produce

Note.—Quotations are f.o.b. Winnipeg, except those for cream, which are f.o.b. point of shipment.

Butter

There is very little change in the produce market from week to week and probably prices will remain just about the same until spring opens up. Fancy dairy butter is worth 24 cents per pound, No. 1 Dairy 21 cents, and good round lots 18 cents.

Eggs

The egg market is somewhat uncertain just now. New laid eggs are beginning to come in again, chickens on the farms having commenced to lay. However, there is little doubt that if farmers desiring to sell really fresh eggs put up in dozen cases, will get into communication with produce merchants, they will be able to get a premium over and above the quoted market. Dealers are offering 35 cents now a dozen for new laid eggs. Canned eggs are worth 26 cents.

Potatoes

The future of the potato market is uncertain just at present. Last week it was noted that on the whole the opinion expressed by those directly connected with the trade is against the probability of inflated prices in the spring. Since that time it has been affirmed by others in the business that the reverse will be the case and prices will indeed be high. At present there is nothing absolutely definite to go on, but it would be best, in view of the situation, for farmers to hold on to any stocks which they have, awaiting developments as soon as spring opens up.

Milk and Cream

Milk and cream prices are steady and will remain so during the balance of the month. Sweet cream is worth 35 cents per pound of butterfat, sour cream 30 cents and milk \$2.25 per hundred pounds.

Dressed Poultry

Dressed poultry is in demand in limited quantities. Chickens are worth 12½ cents per pound, roasters 9 to 10 cents, ducks 12½ cents, geese 12½ cents and turkeys 15 to 17 cents.

Hay

The hay market is good for best quality hay of all kinds. Prices remain about steady. No. 2 Upland being \$10.50 per ton, No. 2 Red Top \$12.50, No. 2 Timothy \$15 to \$16, and No. 2 Midland \$9.00.

Cash Prices Fort William and Port Arthur from February 2 to February 8 inclusive

Date	WHEAT						OATS						BARLEY				FLAX			
	1°	2°	3°	4	5	6	Feed	2CW	3CW	Ex1Fd	1Fd	2Pd	No. 3	No. 4	Ref.	Feed	1NW	2CW	3CW	Ref.
Feb. 2	153½	152½	149½	145½	141½	137	...	67½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	163½	160½	...	...
3	150½	149½	146½	142½	138½	134	...	65½	62½	62½	60½	60	...	...	...	...	162	159	...	...
4	153	152	148½	144½	140½	136½	...	66	63	63	...	...	...	...	...	73½	162	159	...	...
5	155½	154½	151½	147½	143½	139½	...	66½	63½	63½	...	...	...	...	...	...	162½	159½	...	...
6	155½	154½	151½	147½	143½	139½	...	66½	63½	63½	...	...	...	...	...	...	162½	159½	...	...
8	155	153	149½	145½	141½	137½	133	66	...	...	...	...	83	...	...	...	161½	158½	...	...

THE MARKETS AT A GLANCE

Winnipeg Grain				Winnipeg Livestock				Country Produce			
MON.	WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO		MON-DAY	WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO		MON-DAY	WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO	
Cash Wheat				Cattle				Butter (per lb.)			
No. 1 Nor.	155	149½	87½	Choice steers	\$ c. \$ c.	\$ c. \$ c.	\$ c. \$ c.	Fancy dairy	24c	24c	23c
No. 2 Nor.	153	148½	85½	Best butcher steers and	6.75-7.25	6.75-7.00	7.00-7.50	No. 1 dairy	21c	21c	19-20c
No. 3 Nor.	149½	146	83	heifers	6.40-6.60	6.25-6.50	6.50-7.00	Good round lots	18c	18c	10-17c
No. 4	145½	141½	79½	Pair to good butcher	5.90-6.25	5.75-6.00	6.00-6.50	Eggs (per doz.)			
No. 5	140½	137½	72	steers and heifers	5.25-5.50	5.00-5.50	5.50-6.00	Strictly new laid	35c	35c-45c	35c
No. 6	136½	132½	67	Best fat cows	4.50-5.75	4.50-5.75	4.75-5.25	Subject to Candling	26c	26c	28c-30c
Feed	133	...	62	Medium cows	3.75-4.00	3.75-4.00	2.75-3.50	Potatoes			
Cash Oats				Common cows	5.00-5.25	5.00-5.25	5.00-5.50	In sacks, per bushel	55c-60c	55c-60c	75c-85c
No. 2 CW	66	66½	38½	Best bulls	5.50-6.00	5.50-6.00	5.50-6.00	Milk and Cream			
Cash Barley				Choice heifers	4.00-4.50	4.00-4.50	4.25-4.50	Sweet cream (per lb. butterfat)	35c	35c	35c
No. 3	83	84	41½	Com'n and medium bulls	5.00-6.00	5.00-6.00	6.00-7.50	Cream for butter-making purposes (per lb. butterfat)	30c	30c	30c
Cash Flax				Best feeding steers	5.25-5.50	5.25-5.50	5.50-6.00	Sweet milk (per 100 lbs.)	\$2.25	\$2.25	\$2.10
No. 1 NW	161½	161½	129	Best stocker steers	...	...	...	Dressed Poultry			
Wheat Futures				Best milkers and springers (each)	\$60-\$70	\$60-\$70	\$55-\$60	Chickens	12c-14c	12c-14c	13c-15c
May	157½	153½	91	Common milkers and springers (each)	\$45-\$50	\$45-\$50	\$40-\$50	Roosters	9c-10c	9c-10c	10c-12c
July	158½	154½	93½	Hogs				Ducks	12c	12c	13c-15c
Oat Futures				Choice hogs	\$7.25	\$7.15	\$8.25-8.35	Geese	12c	12c	12c-14c
May	68	68½	36½	Heavy sows	\$5.75	\$6.00	\$6.25	Turkeys	15c-17c	15c-17c	17c-18c
July	68½	68½	37½	Stags	4.50-4.75	4.50-4.75	\$4.25	Hay (per ton)			
Flax Futures				Sheep and Lambs				No. 2 Red Top	\$12.50	\$12.50	\$10-\$11
May	168	167½	134½	Choice lambs	7.00-7.50	7.00-7.50	7.00-7.50	No. 2 Upland	\$10.50	\$10.50	\$9-\$10
July	169½	168½	136½	Best killing sheep	5.50-6.00	5.50-6.00	5.00-5.50	No. 2 Timothy	\$15-\$16	\$15-\$16	\$14

Books on Farming

GENERAL AGRICULTURE

A B C OF AGRICULTURE, by M. O. Weld. A very simple, brief, tho practical discussion of general agriculture for beginners **55 cents**

ELEMENTS OF AGRICULTURE, by Shepperd and McDowell. A complete discussion of agricultural subjects, with particular reference to northwestern conditions **\$1.10**

FARM DEVELOPMENT, by W. M. Hays. Discusses soils and their formation, selecting and planning farms, drainage, irrigation, roads, fences, farm business, etc. **\$1.65**

PRACTICAL AGRICULTURE, by J. F. Wilkinson. An elementary text book treating upon modern, scientific methods of farming **\$1.10**

PRODUCTIVE FARMING, by K. C. Davis. A discussion of the business part of farming and raising crops for profit, containing suggestions for short cuts and the most productive methods **\$1.15**

A MANUAL OF PRACTICAL FARMING, by John McLennan. The author has placed before the reader in the simplest terms a means of assistance in the ordinary problems of farming. **65 cents**

FIELD CROPS

FIELD CROPS, by Wilson and Warburton. A complete discussion of all American farm crops, suggesting best methods of seed selection, preparation of the soil, planting, harvesting and marketing, including chapters on rotation of crops and weeds and their eradication **\$1.70**

FARM CROPS, by C. W. Burkett. A popular discussion of the management of land for the largest returns, including advice on seed, cultivation, handling and marketing farm crops **\$1.65**

FORAGE AND FIBRE CROPS OF AMERICA, by T. F. Hunt. The cultivation and improvement of every one of the forage and fibre crops of America is discussed fully and in detail and in language that is readily understood **\$1.90**

GRASSES AND HOW TO GROW THEM, by Thos. Shaw. An indispensable guide to farmers growing grasses for hay, pastures or meadows; very clear and concise **\$1.65**

CORN, by Bowman and Crossley. The most complete compendium of information on the subject of corn. Every detail of growing this crop for profit is explained fully **\$2.10**

CORN CULTURE, by C. S. Plumb. Contains valuable information regarding the selection of seed, preparation of the soil, methods of planting and developing high grade corn crops **\$1.10**

THE BOOK OF CORN, by H. Myrick. In addition to the general discussion of corn culture, it includes the uses of maize in America and elsewhere for farmers, dealers and others **\$1.65**

ALFALFA, by F. D. Coburn. This well-known authority gives splendid information on the production, quality, worth and uses of this great legume, especially in the United States and Canada **55 cents**

FORAGE CROPS, OTHER THAN GRASSES, by Thos. Shaw. This describes how to cultivate, harvest, and use them. Adapted to the needs of the farmer, stockman and agricultural student, by one of the best authorities of the day on this subject **\$1.10**

WHEAT GROWING IN CANADA, THE UNITED STATES AND THE ARGENTINE, by W. P. Rutter. This includes comparisons with other areas, deals more particularly with the problems connected with wheat growing in Canada than any other work on this subject, and on that account should recommend itself to every Canadian farmer. Wheat raising in Western Canada is treated very fully and comprehensively and the comparisons drawn from the other great wheat growing countries above mentioned make it most interesting and profitable reading **\$1.60**

THE BOOK OF WHEAT, by Peter Tracy Donigher. An economic history and practical manual of the wheat industry. Covers every phase of the wheat industry completely and extensively, and affords to growers, millers, dealers, and in fact to every consumer of bread, a general knowledge of the whole industry **\$2.10**

CEREALS IN AMERICA, by T. F. Hunt. This is pre-eminently the standard book of the cereals, giving an excellent presentation of the history, characteristics, varieties, methods of improving, methods of production, uses, and marketing of each grain crop **\$1.90**

FORAGE-CROPS, by Edward B. Voorhees. Deals with the whole subject of forage in a practical and up-to-date manner. It suggests useful and practical rotations and sowing systems, and gives methods of seeding, culture and use. An eminently practical book **\$1.60**

FARM MACHINERY

FARM ENGINES AND HOW TO RUN THEM, by James H. Stevenson. Special attention is given in this book to the traction engine, with suggestions regarding its use and abuse, together with best methods of operating them. **\$1.15**

FARM MACHINERY AND FARM MOTORS, by Davidson and Chase. Contains description of all farm machines and motors ordinarily used on a farm, with brief directions for managing and repairing them **\$2.20**

FARM GAS ENGINES, by Brate. How to handle, run and manage gas engines, with a brief discussion of repairs, etc. **\$1.15**

GAS ENGINES, by H. R. Sharkey. A scientific discussion of the functions of gas engines, prepared especially for mechanics **\$2.20**

GAS ENGINE CONSTRUCTION, by Parnell and Weed. A rather complete treatise containing working plans with complete directions **\$2.70**

GAS ENGINE HANDBOOK, by E. W. Roberts. A book for farmers, containing hints and helps to aid in properly handling the gas engine on the farm **\$1.65**

GAS ENGINE TROUBLES AND REMEDIES, by A. Strittmatter. As the name implies, this is a handy book for solving difficulties when they occur **\$1.10**

GAS, GASOLINE AND OIL ENGINES, by G. W. Wilcox. A general discussion of gas, gasoline and oil engines, including stationary engines, as well as tractors and farm engines **\$2.70**

GASOLINE ENGINE IGNITION, by E. J. Williams. A handbook containing hints and helps and many valuable suggestions for those operating gasoline engines of any kind or description **\$1.10**

GASOLINE ENGINE ON THE FARM, by Xeno Putnam. A complete worker's book on the modern gasoline and kerosene motors and their present-day application in farm use. One of the latest books on this subject **\$2.70**

INSTRUCTION FOR TRACTION AND STATIONARY ENGINEERS, by Wm. Boss. This is a handbook for students of engineering, but is full of suggestions that will be found valuable to practical engineers **\$1.10**

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TRACTION ENGINE CATECHISM. The perplexing traction engine questions authentically answered **\$1.10**

TRACTION FARMING AND TRACTION ENGINEERING, GASOLINE, KEROSENE AND ALCOHOL, by J. H. Stevenson. A practical guide containing many working drawings and plans for efficient and effective work **\$1.10**

AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING, by J. B. Davidson. An engineering book for farmers who aim to use their implements to the best advantage, containing suggestions for surveying, drainage, irrigation, farm buildings, roads, etc., in addition to a complete discussion of farm machines, implements and motors. **\$1.65**

HORSES

THE FAMILY HORSE, by G. A. Martin. Stable, care, feeding, working, driving and management of the horse for pleasure only **\$1.10**

HOW TO BUY A HORSE, by F. G. Morgan. Methods of judging horses quickly to distinguish the good from the bad. This book will enable one to make an intelligent selection when purchasing. **60 cents**

THE BREAKING AND TRAINING OF HORSES, by M. W. Harper. This well-known authority considers and deals with each and every class of horse beginning with the foal. Special attention is given to breaking and training as well as overcoming the whims and vices of horses, and describes appliances for accomplishing same **\$1.95**

THE HORSE BOOK, by J. H. S. Johnston, Assistant Editor of the "Breeder's Gazette." A practical treatise of the American horse breeding industry as allied to the farm. A book that meets an actual need **\$2.10**

THE HORSE, by I. P. Roberts. Descriptions of horses of every kind, from ponies and thoroughbreds to draft horses. It tells how to breed, train, feed and care for them **\$1.40**

CATTLE, SHEEP AND SWINE

MANAGEMENT AND FEEDING OF CATTLE, by Thomas Shaw. A complete discussion of the management of farm animals, with special reference to food values, composition of feeds, balanced rations, etc. **\$2.20**

CATTLE BREEDING, by Wm. Warfield. A comprehensive book containing authentic information regarding the correct methods of breeding farm animals **\$2.20**

THE CALL

By Hugh Mackay, M.D., C.M., Winnipeg

Hark! on my listening ear
Outborne upon the night wind's mystic breath

There falls a cry!
Resounding o'er the endless deep
From Britain's distant shore,

A call to arms!
A call, that reaching to the very ends
Of earth

Grows loud and ever louder yet;
A call, that rugged, rocky coast
And promontory gray and grim out-

standing,
Nor endless plains that stretch to where
The sky is lost in earth's embrace,

Nor mountain peaks that rear their
serried heads,
Snow-clad and robed in white above
the clouds,

Nor all the weary waste of waters,
Nor time, nor place, nor distance
Weakens nor grows less.

A call to arms! The clarion call of
duty!
A call to draw the sword in Freedom's
cause,

And fight for Empire, Home and
Native Land.

And ever the answer comes
From Britons the wide world o'er.
Oh! gray haired stately mother,
Proud mistress of the sea,
My heart responsive beats
In unison with thee!

BELGIAN RELIEF FUND

Received at The Guide office up to Saturday, Feb. 6, 1915:	
Previously acknowledged	\$3,849.24
J. W. Smith, Kennedy, Sask.	50.00
Silverwood Concert Benefit, Silverwood, Togo, Sask.	35.00
Doley Local of the U.F.A., Doley, Alta.	35.00
Peter Tiehler, Iron Springs, Alta.	5.00
Pupils of Chromar S. D., Regina, Sask.	1.30
Dauphin Plains Branch of the G.G.A., Dauphin, Man.	55.00
"A Canadian," Benson	5.00
W. R. Fausher, Govan, Sask.	20.00
Chas. J. Meadows, Rapid City Farmers of the Anglo School District, Shaunavon, Sask.	42.75
Brown School District, Estevan, Sask.	25.10
F. H. Chase, Eigenheim, Sask.	1.00
Stanley R. Knowles, Rutland, Collected by Walter N. Vivian, Lovema, Sask.	2.00
C. D. Sutton, Wilkie, Sask.	2.00
Mountain Chase G.G.A., Last Mountain, Sask.	10.00
Sanford Manson, Turtleford, Sask.	20.00
Collected by Mrs. W. A. McCullough, Warderville, Sask.	6.00
Sequin Women's G.G.A.	20.00
Total	\$4,189.89

COST OF A FARMER'S AUTOMOBILE

I do not advise every man to own an automobile. If a man is in debt on his farm or if the cost of the machine is to come out of something the family needs, such as a comfortable house; or if it is to be bought at the expense of a good barn, shelter for the stock or machinery to run the farm in a decent manner, he should not buy an automobile. But if everything on the farm is comfortable and there is money ahead to pay for the machine, with a good balance for the rainy day, the farmer living any distance from town is entitled under such circumstances to own an automobile. The cost of a dependable machine is not so great and the repair and upkeep bill is nothing to what the man must pay who lives in the city, keeps his car in a garage and pays all bills without question.

What an Auto Will Cost You

From talks with hundreds of farmers I know that it is not the first cost of a car that has kept many who are able and who should really own one from buying. They have read in the papers of the enormous amounts the city autoist is called upon to pay to the repair man and they hesitate about running up against anything like that. The facts are, there is more graft in the garage business in cities than in anything else, and there is a constant temptation among the workmen to make the city man who is well enough off to own an auto, pay dearly for the privilege. We have owned our machine for more than three years and I think I am not out of the way when I say that the ordinary farm autom-

bile can be run for from 4 to 5 cents per mile and this includes all upkeep expenses as well as depreciation of the machine.

The Chief Items of Expense

The chief expense a farmer will be called upon to meet, barring accidents, will be gasoline and tires. Gasoline has risen in price and this makes running more costly, but on the other hand the machine of today is made so much better that repair bills are cut down enough to more than cover the cost of gasoline. Tires also cost much less than they did, so that a mile may be run with an auto today at less expense than ever before. A tire of standard make is guaranteed to run 4,000 miles, so that you buy mileage instead of tires. You are sure of getting your mileage for your money and on the front tires you will likely get more. This guarantee is not against cuts but against wear and if your tire wears out before the 4,000 miles have been run you can return it and get the missing mileage credited on a new tire. I would not advise anyone to use protectors on the tires; in fact, if this is done the tire makers will not guarantee their tires.

Few Tire Saving Schemes Work

During the past three years I have investigated perhaps fifty different schemes to make tires last longer and have yet to find anything that we can recommend. There are fillers for tires which cost as much as a new tire and which will make the car ride very much harder and will wear out the casing quicker than the usual filling of compressed air. It is true that a puncture has no effect when these fillers are used, but punctures are not the only thing to look after; a tire should ride as easily as possible both for the good of those riding over it and for the good of the machine as well. On this account you will find out there is nothing so good for a tire filler as compressed air. Outside protectors rot both the rubber and fabric and wear it out as well, for the protector is bound to creep and this causes wear.

Dirty valves are the cause of poor service in many cars. A car should have the valves ground after each 1,500 miles of travel and this is a job you can do yourself after carefully watching the garage man do it the first time. By learning how to do it yourself you can do the work when it needs to be done and we have found that when it can be done by the car owner it is much more likely to be done when needed.

During the cold weather if you are not absolutely sure that you can remember to drain the radiator you had better keep it filled with some non-freezing compound. The base of nearly all of these is alcohol and glycerine and, while they cost something, it is cheaper to use them than to let the radiator freeze. One man living not far from here forgot his radiator one cold night and the repair bill was \$165.

A Speed of 15 Miles is Fast Enough

Of course no farmer owner of an automobile will be so foolish as to get the speed mania. A good gait for ordinary country roads is 12 to 15 miles an hour and that is fast enough to travel when we consider the safety of those riding with you and of the people whom you meet.

In climbing a hill don't let your engine labor in high gear just because some one else has boasted that his machine always takes that hill on "high." Go to "low" or "intermediate" before starting up the hill. That is what those gears were put in the machine for and a man shows his good sense by using them when they are needed.

—H. C. H.

Let anyone set his hand in these days to do what is right and nothing else, and it will not be long ere his brow is stamped with all that goes to make up the heroic expression.—Kingsley.

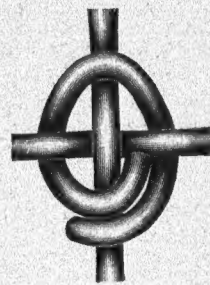
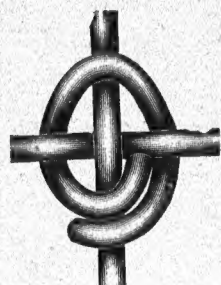
I wish our football crowds could see what a well-shelled village looks like.—Captain Spender Clay, M.P.

Rely less on fate and more on faith, and you've set your feet on the ladder to the stars.—Herbert Kaufman.

Any book in the above list will be sent postpaid on receipt of price. From six to ten days must be allowed as books are ordered from publishers.

BOOK DEPARTMENT, GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG

Sarnia Fence Sold by New Method In Western Canada



By new arrangement you can buy your fence at our low price f.o.b. head of lakes, plus the actual freight to your station

In this way we can quote a very close price as we know just what we are getting for our fence which is not the case when we equalize the freight over so large a territory as we have in the past. By our old method where we equalized the freight in each province, it was necessary to put the price high enough to cover the freight rates to all points of the province, while by our new way you have only the actual cost of your own fence to pay for. Buying in this way saves expense and you get the benefit of the saving in price. Take for example our style 7-26 with 24 stays to rod, or 8½ in. apart, which sells for 17c f.o.b. Fort William. In small lots this style will cost you about 20½c at Winnipeg, 23c at Regina, and 26c at Calgary. In carload lots it will cost 19½c, 21c, 22½c respectively at above named points. From this example you can figure about what it will cost you at your station. If you cannot tell close enough from this, write us and we will tell you exactly what your fence should cost you laid down at your station.

All wire used in the above style of fence is full Imperial Gauge No. 9 and No. 12 wire.

Owing to the difference in the freight rates to the different parts of the Western Provinces, we foresaw that some change must be made in the way of handling the business, as the farmers in the nearer sections, where the freight rate is low, were helping pay for the fence received by the farmers in the farther localities where the freight rate is high, which was not fair to all.

You are no doubt familiar with the fence we manufacture, as it has been sold for the past few years to farmers of the West at a great saving in price. Sarnia Fence today is the best known fence in the Dominion of Canada, which is due chiefly to the fact that it has lived up to every claim we have made for it. We have always used a most rigid system of inspection which insures our customers of getting the most perfect fence possible. For the coming season we are making a specialty of service and will carry a large stock of our product at the head of the lakes from which we will ship your orders promptly.

WE SET THE PRICE, OTHERS DEVOTE THEIR ENERGY TO TRY TO MEET OUR PRICES.

F. O. B.
Head of
Lakes

5-40-0 HORSE AND CATTLE FENCE. Has 5 line wires, 40 in. high, 9 stays to the rod, all No. 9. Hard steel wire, spacing 10, 10, 10, 10. Weight per rod 6½ lbs. Price per rod

16c

6-40-0 HORSE AND CATTLE FENCE. Has 6 line wires, 40 in. high, 9 stays to the rod, all No. 9. Hard steel wire, spacing 7, 7, 8, 9. Weight per rod 7½ lbs. Price per rod

18½c

7-26 HEAVY HOG FENCE. Has 7 line wires, 26 in. high, 16 stays to a rod, all No. 9 hard steel wire, spacing 3, 3½, 3½, 4½, 5½, 6½. Weight per rod 10 lbs. Price per rod

25c

7-40-0 HORSE, CATTLE AND SHEEP FENCE. Has 7 line wires, 40 in. high, 9 stays to the rod, all No. 9. Hard steel wire, spacing 5, 6, 6, 7, 7½, 8½. Weight per rod 8½ lbs. Price per rod

21½c

7-48-0 HORSE AND CATTLE FENCE. Has 7 line wires, 48 in. high, 9 stays to the rod, all No. 9. Hard steel wire, spacing 5, 6, 7, 9, 10 and 11. Weight per rod 9 lbs. Price per rod

22½c

8-34 SHEEP AND HOG FENCE. Has 8 line wires, 34 in. high, 12 stays to the rod, all No. 9 hard steel wire, spacing 3, 3½, 3½, 4½, 5½, 6, 8. Weight per rod 10 lbs. Price per rod

25c

8-40 GENERAL STOCK FENCE. Has 8 line wires, 40 in. high, 12 stays to the rod, all No. 9. Hard steel wire, spacing 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 7, 8. Weight per rod 10½ lbs. Price per rod

26½c

9-48-0 GENERAL STOCK FENCE. Has 9 line wires, 48 in. high, 9 stays to the rod, all No. 9. Hard steel wire, spacing 3, 4, 5, 5, 6, 8, 8, 9. Weight per rod 11 lbs. Price per rod

27½c

All Fence put up in 20, 30 and 40 rod rolls.

GUARANTEE

We guarantee our fence to be made from the best galvanized hard steel wire, both stay, line wire and knot, and to be as perfectly woven as any fence on the market, and of full Imperial Gauge hard steel wire.

We also make special styles of Fence according to your specifications

PLEASE NOTE.—Quotations at other points in Canada and United States on request. Carload freight rates are based on 24,000 lbs. or over.

When placing your order remit the amount of your order, based on the prices quoted in this ad., and we will forward same to you "freight collect." If you wish to know the amount of the freight and your freight agent cannot tell you, Write Us, giving the amount of your order in rods and we will tell you what it will cost you at your station. Another advantage of this way of doing business is that you have the use of the money you have to pay for freight until the goods arrive.

Remit direct to The Sarnia Fence Co., Limited, Sarnia, Ont., by Post Office Order, Money Order or Bank Draft.

We want your order whether for one bale or a carload. MAIL US YOUR ORDER TODAY

CASH WITH THE ORDER SAVES EXPENSE AND YOU GET THE BENEFIT OF THE SAVING IN THE PRICE

F. O. B.
Head of
Lakes

10-50 HORSE, CATTLE, SHEEP AND HOG FENCE. Has 10 line wires, 50 in. high, 12 stays to the rod, all No. 9. Hard steel wire, spacing 3, 3½, 3½, 4½, 5½, 6, 8, 8. Weight per rod 13½ lbs. Price per rod

33c

7-26 MEDIUM HOG FENCE. Has 7 line wires, 26 in. high, 30 stays to the rod, top and bottom No. 9, filling No. 12 hard steel wire. Spacing 3, 3½, 3½, 4½, 5½, 6½. Weight per rod 6½ lbs. Price per rod

18½c

7-26 MEDIUM HOG FENCE. Has 7 line wires, 26 in. high, 24 stays to the rod, top and bottom No. 9, filling No. 12 hard steel wire. Spacing 3, 3½, 3½, 4½, 5½, 6½. Weight per rod 6½ lbs. Price per rod

17c

15-50-P STOCK AND POULTRY FENCE. Has 15 line wires, 50 in. high, 24 stays to the rod, top and bottom No. 9, filling No. 12 hard steel wire, spacing 1½, 1½, 1½, 1½, 2, 2, 2½, 3, 4, 5, 5, 6, 6, 7. Weight 12 lbs. Price per rod

35c

WALK GATE, 3½x48

\$2.50

FARM GATE, 12x48

3.75

FARM GATE, 13x48

4.00

FARM GATE, 14x48

4.25

FARM GATE, 16x48

4.75

STAPLES, GALVANIZED, 1½ in. Per box of 25 lbs.

.75

BRACE WIRE, No. 9, Soft, per coil 25 lbs.

.75

BARBED WIRE, GALVANIZED. Two point. Per spool of 80 rods

1.95

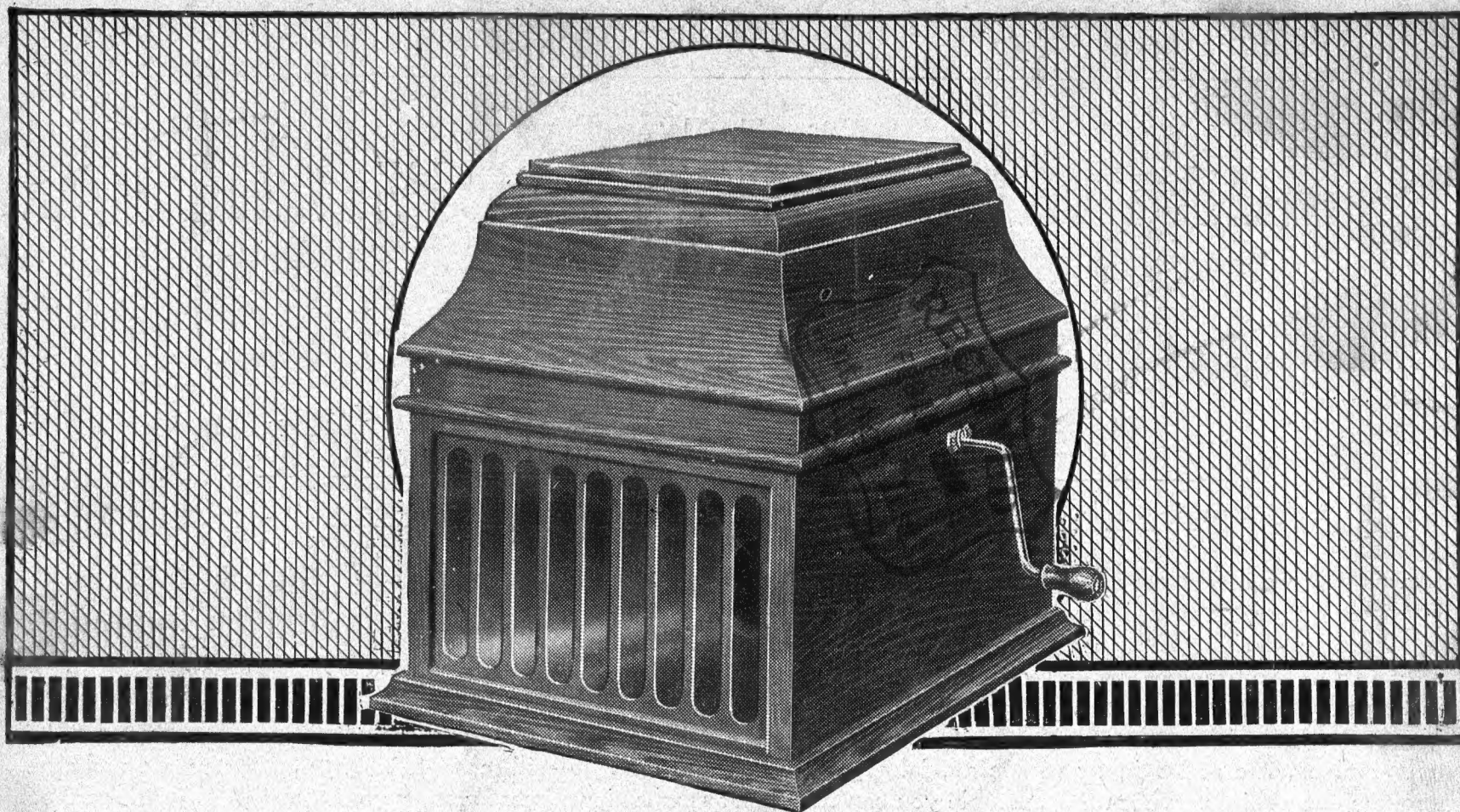
BARBED WIRE, GALVANIZED. Four Point. Per spool of 80 rods

2.00

STRETCHER. All iron top and bottom, draw very heavy tested chain, extra single wire stretcher and splicer. The best stretcher made at any price.....

7.50

The **Sarnia Fence Company Ltd.**
SARNIA, ONTARIO



Mr. Edison's Wonderful New Instrument **NEW!** Master Instrument Edison's Latest Invention

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Free Loan—

We will send you the *new* model Edison Phonograph and your choice of all the brand new records on an **absolutely free loan**. We want you to hear all the waltzes, two steps, vaudevilles, minstrels, grand operas, the old sacred hymns, every kind of comic and popular music, also your choice of the highest grade concerts and operas, as rendered by the world's greatest artists. Entertain your family and friends. Give plays and concerts right in your own parlor. Hear the songs, solos, duets and quartettes, the pealing organs, the brass bands, the symphony orchestras, the choirs of Europe's great cathedrals, the piano and violin concerts, virtuoso—all these we want you to hear free as reproduced on the new Edison.

Then, when you are through with the outfit, you may send it back at our expense.

Remember, not a penny down—no deposit—no guarantee—no C.O.D. to us—no obligations to buy—a **full free trial** in your own home—*direct* from us—*direct* to you. Returnable at our expense or payable (if you want to keep it) at the actual rock-bottom price direct from us.

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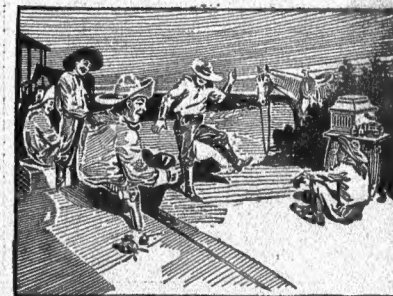
Mr. Edison's Pet and Hobby



among all his wonderful inventions is his phonograph. He worked for years striving to produce the most perfect phonograph. At last he has produced this new model. Think of it; over 25 years of work on all these epoch-making inventions—then his pet and hobby perfected!

A Happy Home

Happiness is life—and real happiness is found only in a real home. And by a **real home** I do not mean a house with a yard or farm around it. Oh, no! A real home is the place where the happy and united family gather together for mutual enjoyment and recreation. And the Edison makes this possible, for it stands supreme as the greatest home entertainer. It will mean more than entertainment and merriment, more than an hour of amusement—yes, it will mean genuine pleasure of the lasting sort—helpful entertainment and culture of the most beneficial kind. It will mean the family united—a **new home.**



Such a variety of entertainment! Hear the latest up-to-date song hits of the big cities. Laugh until the tears stream down your face and your sides ache from laughing at the funniest of funny minstrel shows. Hear the grand old church hymns, the majestic choirs sing the famous anthems just as they sing them in the cathedrals of Europe. Hear the pealing organs, the crashing brass bands, the waltzes, the two-steps, the solos, duets and quartettes. You will sit awestricken at the wonderful grand operas as sung by the world's greatest singers. You will be moved by the tender sweet harmony of quartettes singing those old melodies that you have heard all your life. Take your choice of any kind of entertainment. All will be yours with the Edison in your home. **Send the coupon today.**